INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL XVI NO 218 BOMBAY FRIDAY AUGUST 31 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..	All	16,568
8 "	Mantua ..		10,946
15 "	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 "	Ranpura ..	vessels	16,601
29 "	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 "	Narkunda x ..	will	16,572
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 "	Mooltan x ..	now	20,847
17 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 "	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..	sail	16,601
8 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Malwa* ..		10,953
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.	direct	11,518
1928			
5 Jan.	Naldera* ..		16,088
12 "	Rajputana ..	from	16,568
19 "	Mantua* ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..	Bombay	16,601
16 "	Morea* ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..	without	10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @ ..		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..	transhipment	16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera* ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
11 "	Mantua* ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..	Aden.	16,572
1 Jan.	Dacidonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala ..	8441

SHIPPING

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	22 Aug.	4 Sept.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	....	@5 "
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Aug.	12 "
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@19 "
*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	15 Sept.	28 "
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 "
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru ..	10000	6 Sept.	23 Sept.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	20 "	7 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	4 Oct.	21 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	25 Sept.
Siberia Maru ..	20000	2 Oct.	9 Oct.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
'Phone No. 20279, 23738,
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
31st Aug.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
7th "	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Narkunda —	Colombo and Australia.
20th "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929.		
3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
5th Sept.	Bandra ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
7th "	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
*8th Sept.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
*10th "	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
12th "	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th "	Ellore ..	Mombasa via Marmugoa

*Weather permitting.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week after 8th September. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. and O. Mail Steamer and through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arrangegd with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru ..	24th Aug.	6th Sept.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Sept.	21st "
Celebes Maru ..	23rd "	2nd Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	23rd "
Shunko Maru ..	24th "	7th Nov.
Borneo Maru ..	9th Nov.	18th "

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MUBASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

AUGUST CONTENTS.

THE CANADIAN WHEAT POOL
By Sir T. Vijiaraghavacharya.
REFORM OF THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT
By St. Nihal Singh.
PILLARS OR WARDS OF THE EMPIRE.
By Sardar M. V. Kibe, M.A.
THE MAKING OF MODERN AFGHANISTAN
By Prof. Jayanta Kumar Das Gupta.
THE OCTOBER RESULTS
By Mr. K. Chandrasekharan, M.A., B.L.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
THE S. I. R. STRIKE.
Mr. Mr. B. Shiva Rao, M.A.
UNDER THE GREAT MOGHULS
By Prof. K. G. Warty, M.A.
SIR SHADILAL—A STUDY
By Dr. S. R. Hasan, M.R.A.S.
THE ART OF LITERARY STUDY
By Prof. P. G. Sahasranama Iyer, M.A.
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
A NEW CONSTITUTION FOR CEYLON
THE WORLD OF BOOKS
PORTRAITS & ILLUSTRATIONS

SINGLE COPY AS. 8.
Annual Subscription Rs. 5.

A few copies of the back numbers are also available. Any one who remits Rs. 5, (if by cheque Rs. 5-4-0) and enrols himself as regular subscriber for the year 1927 will get these numbers and thus have a complete set. No one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless a year's subscription is paid in advance. Please note that copies will not be sent by V.P.P.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—"COMEALONG".
Telephone—21079.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.
PRE-EMINENT among

INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1|2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund.
Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves.
Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hunum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

BANKING.

The Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.
SHARES —Are available on application. No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6½ %.
DEPOSITS —Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current % @ 2½% Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5½ % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.
LOANS —Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies, on first Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.
AUDIT —Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

For further particulars apply to :— R. S. MEHTA, Manager.
SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927
ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS!

THE ORIENTAL'S
INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

	ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME
1925	13545 for Rs.	2,56,42,000	1925 Rs. 92,66,000
1926	17371 " "	3,91,39,000	1926 " 1,05,33,000
1927	21418 " "	4,68,04,075	1927 " 1,21,53 000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.
Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

IF YOU WISH TO READ
"THE WORLD'S NEWS"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA.
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There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matter on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

Every reader in India can afford to subscribe to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition), for the annual subscription, inclusive of postage is only Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively per annum.

It circulates throughout the length and breadth of India and Burma, Malaya, Arabia and East Africa. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or weekly) is thus one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Advertising rates will be forwarded on application to the Secretary.

"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd." CALCUTTA.

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Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of pay.....Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

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	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
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Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
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SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.
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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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ONE ANNA

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Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An HEALTH OFFICER L. C. P. S. and qualified in Sanitation for Rampur State U. P. Municipality. Pay Rs. 125 to Rs. 200/-
A 31004

ONE qualified INDIAN NURSE for Rampur State Female Hospital. Pay Rs 50 and free quarters. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.
A 31005

WANTED—A fully qualified MATRON, THEATRE SISTER, and experienced NURSES. See personally HONORARY SECRETARY, Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital, New Charni Road between 5-7- p.m.
A R1132

WANTED.—Qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for Bikaner State Service. Salary Rs. 100/- to start with. Apply with copies of testimonials to the PRINCIPAL, Medical Officer, Bikaner State, BIKANER.
A 30983

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 12, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.
A. R30617

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL, MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements, Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 & 3 per diem Special Concession for Monthly Boarders. (Family Suites with bath available.) Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MEDICAL

HEALTH, HEALTH, HEALTH, POWER and BEAUTY—Where to gain it? By latest improved method, at the HALIAN HOT SPRING BATH, Opposite G. P. O.
M R1142

LOANS.

5000 Cash without interest for ten years. Distribution date 31st October 1928. Initial investment Rupees six. Enlistment closes 30th September. For Rules, result 31st July send two annas stamps.
Banking Industrial Syndicate Ltd. Bombay No. 2.
R1130.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WITH effect from SATURDAY, the 1st September, 1928, the timings of trains on the Main line and Branches (Broad Gauge System) will be revised.

The principal changes will be:—

(1) No. 15 Down Frontier Mail (present Bombay-Peshwar Mail) will be timed to leave Colaba at 13 hours instead of 16.30 and arrive at Delhi at 12.35 hours instead of 20.25 hours.

(2) No. 16 Up Frontier Mail will be timed to leave Delhi at 8.15 hours instead of 8.35 and arrive at Colaba at 11.15 hours as at present.

(3) Nos. 19 Down and 20 Up Delhi Express trains will be extended to and from Peshawar and will be known as Bombay-Peshawar Express trains.

No. 19 Down will be timed to leave Colaba at 16.30 hours instead of 21.25 and arrive at Delhi at 20.40 hours on the 2nd day instead of 6.30 hours on the 3rd morning.

No. 20 Up will be timed to leave Delhi at 21.50 hours instead of 21.30 and arrive at Colaba at 6.20 as at present.

(4) No. 19 Down due to leave Colaba at 21.25 hours on FRIDAY, the 31st August 1928 will be cancelled. For the convenience of passengers for the North-East Main Line a through Bogie tricomposite (1st, 2nd and 3rd class) will be attached to No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail (dep. 21.5) and this carriage will be transferred at Baroda to the new Fast Passenger leaving Baroda, at 6.45 for Agra Fort.

For detailed timings, please see sheet Time Table at stations.

G. D. MOORE,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 24th August, 1928.
30988

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AS IT now appears that the majority of Hindus will observe Cocoanut Day on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, instead of on Thursday, the 30th instant, the arrangement for closing of roads, etc., notified in the Police Commissioner's notice, dated the 21st August, 1928, for Thursday the 30th instant will also remain in force from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 31st Instant.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 30th August, 1928.
31017

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STANDARD CHECK RAILS FOR USE ON LEVEL CROSSINGS WITH 90 LBS. REVISED SECTION RAILS.

THE AG. AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with specification, drawing and conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Standard Check Rails". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office, up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 17th October, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Ag. Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
28th August, 1928.
31003

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF NAILS GALVANIZED IRON FOR DATING AND NUMBERING OF RAILWAY SLEEPERS.

THE AG. AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "Tender for the supply of Nails Galvanized Iron for dating and numbering of Railway Sleepers." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd October, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Ag. Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
18th August, 1928.
30968

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OIL CASTOR TO BRANCH STORES DEPOT, JHANSI.

THE AG. AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above for the period to 1st March, 1929.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF OIL CASTOR." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Ag. Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
18th August, 1928.
30969

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE THIRD CLASS SLEEPERS.

THE undersigned will receive sealed Tenders on Railway's authorized form (price of form Rupee (1|-) one only per copy) at his Office up to 12 hours on 18th September, 1928, for the purchase of the following unserviceable 3rd Class sleepers fit for firewood.

100 Tons 3rd class sleepers at Bhopal.
70 Tons 3rd class sleepers at Bhilsa.
50 Tons 3rd class sleepers at Guna.
650 Tons 3rd class sleepers at Salpura.
120 Tons 3rd class sleepers at Chhabragugor.
190 Tons 3rd class sleepers at Baran.
15 Tons 3rd class sleepers at Jhansi.

2. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a cash payment equal to 8 per cent. of the amount of tender subject to the maximum of Rs. 1,000|-. Tender for each station mentioned above should be submitted on a separate Tender form.

3. The tenders must be addressed to the undersigned in person and the cover endorsed "Tender for the Purchase of unserviceable third class sleepers." The undersigned reserves the right to accept the highest or any tender.

4. For further particulars and Tender forms apply to:—

W. H. BROCKLEHURST,
Divisional Engineer,
G. I. P. Ry., Jhansi.
31016

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 190 of 1927.

HORMUSJI SORABJI MISTRY ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

GOWRISHANKER SUNDERJI TRIVEDI and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 1st day of February, 1928, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1928, at the hour of 4-15 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcels of lands or grounds with messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mauji Punchpakadi, Kasba Thana, Salsette, Registration Sub-District of Salsette, District Thana and entered in the village revenue book and the records of right of the village of Panchpakadi as under:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pardi No.	Plot No.	Ar.	Gun.	Assessment.
590	105	0	0	0-25-3|4		Rs. 2-8-0
2277	0	1	0	0-13-3|4		Re. 0-8-0

And all which land is bounded on towards the East by the land of Miya Panwalla now in the possession of Sorabji Dongriwalla and also by the land of Dawood Robeni, on or towards the West by the public Road beyond that the property of Samsel Moosa on or towards the South by the Wada of Samsel Moosa, on or towards the North by the watercourse.

For further particulars and conditions for sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. G. B. PANDYA, attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1928.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
30865

HOMOEOPATHY
THERAPEUTICAL Chart for the use of Homoeopathic Pharmacists, Hospitals and Practitioners, Free on application.
BENGAL MEDICO STORES.
3-2, College Street, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMBEKAR STREET (CHAS MOHLLA).

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 989 of 1926 (Bai Aishabai and others vs. Bai Fatmabai and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated 3rd April 1928, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 20th September next at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazandari land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kambekar Street (Chas Mohlla) admeasuring about 80 sq. yards according to the earlier title deeds but actually admeasuring about 134 sq. yards bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2094 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2595, Street Nos. 205-7 and bounded on the East by a Sweepers' passage, on the West by Kambekar Street (Chas Mohlla) on the North by the property of Haji Ayub Allarkhia and on the South by the property of Haji Tahidena Haji Ebrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dabholkar and Jeshtaram, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 4, 6 30 & 10 P. M.
THE DAINTY FRENCH STAR
LILI DAMITA
IN NOEL COWARD'S STAGE SUCCESS
THE QUEEN WAS IN THE PARLOUR
TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
REGINALD DENNY
REGINALD DENNY
In An Uproariously Funny Comedy
Good Morning Judge

"ARMS AND THE MAN"
COMEDY BY
BERNARD SHAW
PRESENTED BY
THE STUDENT PLAYERS
(From Colleges of Bombay)
Under the Patronage of
The Hon. The Minister for Education
Diwan Bahadur HARILAL DESAI
ON BEHALF OF
THE SIR LESLIE WILSON HOSPITAL FUND
Excelsior Theatre, Bombay
SATURDAY, Sept. 1st at 9-30 p.m.
SUNDAY, " 2nd " 6-0 "
MONDAY, " 3rd " 6-0 "
(Special matinee for Students)
Tickets available at:
Radio Club, Queen's Road.
Prof. V. G. Rao, Elphinstone College.
Messrs. Rose & Co. (after 25th August).

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-MORROW 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
MIRACULOUS
ENORMOUS
TREMENDOUS
REMARKABLE
OVERWHELMING
PHENOMENAL
OUTSTANDING
LAVISH
IMPRESSIVE
STAGGERING

EMPIRE THEATRE
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Have you cast aside life's greatest offering to whirl down the primrose path? See
SILVER WINGS
FEATURING
MARY CARR
The story of a young couple who drank deep of the cup of life until the greatest of all dramatists FATE intervened.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENTS AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Screen's Celebrated Stars:
LON CHANEY
and the Famous Beauty:
NORMA SHEARER
In the Year's Dramatic Triumph:
THE TOWER OF LIES
A METRO-GOLDWYN PICTURE.
Telling the Life-Story of a Girl who left Home, was compelled to betake herself to the Easiest Way and—Eventually Won her place back. From the Pit of Man's Greed and Desire!

EDWARD THEATRE
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF
Miss BLANCHE
Miss VICTORIA
In Oriental SONGS and DANCES
Supported by Turkish Musicians
In conjunction with
CINEMA COMEDY PROGRAMME.

Commencing From TO-MORROW
GREATEST PHOTO-PLAY OF THE SEASON
Dream-Land
ITS—KRISHNA PRODUCTION
Starring Miss GULAB and Miss RAMPYARI and others. Beautiful Love Romance.
DON'T FORGET TO SEE THIS PICTURE
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

POOR CROP REPORTS—WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT BETTER THAN EXPECTED—FAVOURABLE WEATHER FORECAST—FUTURES 12 TO 17 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Aug. 29.

The New York futures market opened firm and rapidly registered a rise of 25 points within ten minutes on continued poor crop reports. Weevil damage is increasing and deterioration in several parts of the belt stimulated short covering and some buying. However as soon as buying orders were executed, the market assumed a weaker tone. The weekly weather report was better than expected and induced hedge selling and even some short selling. The details of the Government weekly weather report are as under:—

Georgia:—General progress has been poor. A fair amount of shedding is reported in the North.

Carolinas:—There has been a fair amount of shedding and conditions have been favourable for the Boll-weevil.

Tennessee:—Progress has been mostly good.

Alabama and Mississippi:—Progress has been poor. The weather has been fair but there have been complaints of shadding.

Louisiana:—Progress has been good in the North.

Arkansas:—Progress has been good in the Central portions but the crop deteriorated in the South.

Oklahoma:—Progress has been poor. There has been a drought in the West and insect activity in the East.

Texas:—Progress has been poor. The weather has been dry in the Central and Southern portions to very good in parts of the North and West. The hot and dry weather in the South caused shedding.

The market declined further under continued selling pressure on favourable weather forecast and closed at a decline of 12 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 19.15c.

The New Orleans futures market closed easy at a decline of 7 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 7 points to 18.77c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York:—

28th August:—

January Highest 18.90 (2.43 p.m.) Lowest 18.55 (10.35 a.m.). Market advanced on renewed reports of weevil and shedding.

29th August:—

January highest 19.09 (10.11 a.m.) Lowest 18.72 (at the close).

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under dates as under:—

28th instant:—"Poor crop report reviving bullish confidence."

29th instant:—"Our estimate of condition 61.8 per cent. Weevil prevalence equal to last year but damage comparable to year 1926; may have steady market pending Government Report, but think ultimately tendency lower."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York:—

Market ignores all bullish crop advices indicating trade disbelieve or fundamentals unstable. Think market will sag with increasing hedge selling unless something pronouncedly bullish developes shortly.

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on crop damage reports, but reacted later on favourable Western Belt forecast and partially on realising."

Munds and Winslow:—"Market likely to work temporarily higher on bullish crop estimates, but looks ultimately lower on hedge selling."

From New York:—"Cotton: Government weather report rather unfavourable: crop conditions have deteriorated with reports of damage more general by Boll-weevils: immediate future of market uncertain due to crop report very conflicting but do not look for any material decline."

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Aug. 29.
October	18.27—.07
January	18.34—.10
Middling Spot	18.77—.07

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	9.18
January	18.99
March	19.04

New York. Noon Call.

October	19.07
January	18.90
March	18.94

New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.

October	18.50
January	18.56
March	18.63

LIVERPOOL

SCATTERED BUYING—STRADDLE BUYING—CROP COMPLAINTS—FUTURES 20 TO 21 POINTS HIGHER—SALES 6,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 29.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a rise of 12 points and ruled very steady on scattered buying. There was also some straddle buying and numerous crop complaints discouraged selling. The market closed firm at a rise of 20 to 21 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 19 points to 10.58d. per lb. and sales amounted to 6,000 Bales.

Empire futures closed firm at a rise of 16 to 19 points while Egyptians were steady at a rise of 12 to 11 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable dated 29th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Technical position of market brought about advance owing circulation deterioration reports probably exaggerated, rise hardly warranted. Don't think advance can be maintained unless Government not increased."

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable dadted 29th instant from their Liverpool friends:

"Weather Bureau reporting favourable than expected, but Southern cables bullish better trade demand."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

28th instant:—"Considerable trade buying, market acts short."

Dallas, Texas 28th instant:—"We consider Oklahoma not much over 1,037.000 bales and Texas about 4,850,000 bales.

WEATHER OVER COTTON-BELT.

Liverpool, Aug. 30, 9-30 a.m.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Heavy rains Texas Gulf Coast light rains Alabama. Entire Belt partly cloudy. Favourable."

29th instant, 9-30 a.m.:—"Light to moderate rains Georgia, Vicholung and New Orleans, more rain expected."

29th instant:—"Light to moderate rains Georgia. Viekoliurg and New Orleans. More rain expection."

29th instant, 5-00 p.m.:—"Weekly weather report: Heavy local rains in East; progress poor to fair, shedding and boll-weevil, Central Belt fair, but shedding badly locally; Oklahoma, poor, drought in West, and insect damage in East. Texas fair except drought central."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

28th instant:—

(1) Scattered showers Central belt, Georgia and Eastern belt.

(2) Trade fixing call sales. Straddle buying. Weather map favourable.

29th instant:—

(1) Light to moderate rainfall in Georgia.

(2) Scattered buying on crop complaints, Straddle buying. Weather map favourable, apart from heavy rains in North Carolina.

Jay's estimate condition 62 per cent., crop 14,950,000 Bales. Weekly weather report:—Rather more favourable than expected.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 29th instant:—

Continued reports deterioration Texas due shedding and boll-weevil damage East. Messrs. J. W. Jay & Co. estimate condition on the 23rd August at 62 per cent. indicating 14,900,000. Weekly weather report rather bullish but better than expected. East poor. Central fair. Oklahoma poor. Texas irregular. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"New York Cables:—"Market reached as weekly weather report is less bullish expected."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Aug. 29. Opening	Closing
August		10.20+.28
September		10.06+.20
October	9.92	9.98+.20
November		9.91+.21
December		9.91+.21
January	9.84	9.91+.21
February		9.92+.21
March	9.89	9.95+.20
April		9.96+.20
May	9.91	9.99+.21
June		9.97+.21
July	9.87	9.96+.20
August		9.93+.20
Middling Spot		10.58+.19

BOMBAY.

ABSENCE OF BUYING—SCATTERED SELLING—EASY LIVERPOOL CABLES—SOME LONG LIQUIDATION.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Following a decline of 12 points in New York futures market, the local forward market opened to-day as Rs. 350|8. There was no inclination to buy and prices suffered some decline under long liquidation. Later on prices ruled easy in sympathy with easier Liverpool cables and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M.	348	0	0
Oomra D.-J.	315	8	0
Bengal D.-J.	282	0	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

The forward market opened at Rs. 346|12 and declined to Rs. 345 on selling pressure. There was little recovery and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.M.	346	0	0
Oomra D.J.	313	8	0
Bengal D.J.	280	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Aug. 30
November	227.90
February	226.90

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 29-8-28	192000	538000
,, Yesterday do.	25000	45000
Exports to date do.	221000	339000
Stock at Ports 24-8-28	443000	1005000
,, Interior Towns do	258000	388000
,, Liverpool 24-8-28	739000	1101000
Visible Supply 24-8-28	1823000	3064000
Quantity in Sight do	227000	595000

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Aug. 29. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	25,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Aug. 29.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.35+.15
Scinde, Fine	7.60+.15
Scinde, Superfine	7.85+.15
Bengal, Good	7.10+.15
Bengal, Fully Good	7.35+.15
Bengal, Fine	7.60+.15
Oomra, Good	7.55+.15
Oomra, Fully Good	7.85+.15
omra, Fine	8.15+.15
Broach, Fully Good	8.85+.20
Broach, Fine	9.10+.20
Broach, Superfine	9.35+.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Aug. 29.
August	18.10+.40
September	18.29+.20
October	18.31+.12
November	18.36+.12
December	18.37+.12
January	18.41+.11
February	18.41+.11
March	18.53+.11
April	18.53+.11
Mal	18.61+.11
June	18.61+.11
July	18.71+.11
August	18.71+.11
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	19.05+.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Aug. 29. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, Aug. 30.	
Wheat	35,865	cwts.
Linseed	784	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	8	,,
Gingellysseds	166	,,
Groundnuts	2,710	,,
Castorseed	1,367	,,
Rice	65,166	,,
Cottonseed	4,808	,,
Mowrasseed	1,004	,,
Gram	515	,,
Joowar	2,731	,,
Barley	4	,,
Bairee	4,088	,,
Coal	254	tons.

	London, Aug. 29.
Copper, English Best Selected	£65-7/8
Copper, Braziers	£76-1/4
Yellow Metal	£65
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13.3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£208-1/2

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 29

Rosario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. 43/6

Barletta Russo per 63 lb. Cargoes.—Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. 43/3

Wheat, South Australian Parcels.—Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. 44/6

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

	Bombay, Aug. 30.		
London Ready	26	14	0
London Forward	27	1	0
American Cent	59	0	0
China Opening	2	8	2
China Closing	2	8	1

GOLD.

Ready	61	0	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Now.
Sawan	61/2	61/2	60/14	60/14
Bhadon	61/4	61/4	61/	61
Tejimundi	0/15/0			

Ready	21	6	3
Sawan	21	5	6
Bhadon	21	6	3
National City	21	9	6
N. Manordas	21	8	6
N. Motilal	21	6	3

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In-full-pressed Bales	28.8-28	Bombay, Aug. 30. Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last. year.
Khandesh		307,060	315,387
Central India		299,680	317,516
Barsi & Nagar		319,242	204,769
Hyderabad-Gaorani		118,517	69,698
Berar		730,062	577,783
Central Provinces		309,925	233,263
Total Oomras		2,084,486	1,718,416
Dholera		384,603	214,317
N.-W. Provinces		65,113	59,454
Rajputana		56,155	65,116
Sind-Punjab	113	137,398	119,035
Broach		269,272	240,850
Chompta & Dharwar		145,140	141,603
Westerns-Northerns		53,576	75,115
Cocanada		7	495
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		37,082	48,962
Persian		5,770	5,614
American		102,910	378,317
Egyptian and African		80,316	89,450
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		275	916
Total	113	3,422,103	3,157,660

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In-full-pressed Bales	28.8-28	Bombay, Aug. 30. 1st Sept. to 23rd. Aug. This year.	Last. year.
Europe		1,715 791,574	410,655
Japan & China		5,845 1,347,061	1,532,114
Coast Ports		175 28,345	26,411
Up-country by Rail		116,368	169,768
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		47,572	9,004
Total		7,735 2,330,920	2,147,952

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Aug. 30. Ready Red leafy	Ready. Average.
Bengal Superfine	290	.....
Bengal Fine	285	.....
Bengal F.G.	270	.....
Sind-Punjab Fine	290	.....
Sind-Punjab F.G.	270	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	325	315
Nagpur Fine	325	315
Yeomal Fine	315	300
Arvi Fine	315	300
Amraoti Fine	310	285
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	305	270
Mulkapur Fine	295	265
Khandesh Fine	280	260
Muthia Fine	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.	235	225
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	295	270/80
Purna F.G.G.S.	280	270
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	.....	275
Indore/Ujjain Fine	295	270
Burwah Sanavad Fine	285	270/75
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	335	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	315	.....
Cambodia	400	.....
Miraj/Sangli	325	.....
Compta Good	340	.....
Dholera	.....	.....
Kadi/Viramgam	.....	.....

HOLIDAYS.

The Bombay cotton market will remain closed to-morrow (Friday) on account of Balev.

The New York Cotton market will remain closed on September 1st and 3rd.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Aug. 29.
October	18.90—.12
December	18.76—.14
January	18.72—.12
March	18.72—.17
May	18.79—.12
Middling Spot	19.15—.15

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Aug. 29.
T T Berlin on London	20.35-1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.10-5/8
T T Brussels on London	34.90
T T Madrid on London	29.20
T T Milan on London	92.55
T T Berne on London	25.20
T T Paris on London	124.29
T T London on Prague	163.68

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

	New York, Aug. 29.
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot	17-3/8

LONDON SILVER.

	Liverpool, Aug. 29.
Silver.—Market is quiet.	
Spot	26-7/8
Forward	27-1/16
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-11-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

	London, Aug. 29
Smoked Sheet. Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot	/9 Sellers.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

SHORT COVERING AND FRESH BUYING

PRICES IMPROVE STEADILY

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Cotton Mill shares opened at about unchanged prices. There was considerable covering by shorts and some fresh buying stimulated in expectation of the mill strike coming to an early end. In the miscellaneous section Tata Iron shares were firm which closed at a good rise. Tata Hydros were also better. There was moderate enquiry for Burmah shares. Cement shares were in good demand. Bombay Steams also flared up. To-day's fluctuations of range were as under:—

B. Dyeing 813|12, 82218.
Fazal 775, 783|12.
Pearl 495, 503|12.
Century 372|8, 378|12.
Nagpur 495, 502|8.
Crescent 143|12, 146|4.
Indian Bleaching 230, 232|8.
Alcock 332|8, 341|4,
Burma 770, 776|4.
Trams 151|14, 152|8.
B. Steams 270, 277|8.
Bundi 23|8, 24|2.
Indian Cement 343|8, 348|2.
Tata Steel Ord. 62|8, 64|12.
Tata Steel Defd. 211|4, 223|12.
Central Bank 24|2, 24|4.
B. B. Petrol 4|11|6, 4|12.

MILLS.

Face Value	Name.	Closing quotations.
100	Ahme. Advance	380 0 0
50	Apollo	6 8 0
500	Bom: Cot.	241 4 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	822 8 0
250	Bradbury	225 0 0
100	Century	378 12 0
100	Central India	495 0 0
100	Colaba Land	135 0 0
100	Coorla	160 0 0
100	Crescent	146 4 0
250	Currim.	190 0 0
250	David	250 0 0
250	Dawn	576 0 0
200	Ed: Sassoon	97 8 0
10	E. D. Sassoon	0 11 0
100	Elphinstone	13 8 0
250	Fazulbhoy	783 12 0
100	Finlay	117 8 0
1000	F. Petit	320 0 0
100	Globe	18 0 0
100	Gokak	122 8 0
100	Indore Malwa	368 12 0
250	Jamshed	35 0 0
50	Kastoorchand	17 14 0
100	Khatau	96 4 0
100	Kohinoor	216 4 0
250	Luxmi	1700 0 0
100	Madhavrao Scd.	11 0 0
100	Madhowji	70 0 0
50	Mathuradas	Nom. 50 0 0
1000	Maneckji Petit	1400 0 0
100	Meyer Sas:	75 0 0
250	Model	80 0 0
1000	Morarji	1590 0 0
200	New Great	248 12 0
100	New City	105 0 0
250	Pabani	216 4 0
250	Pearl	502 8 0
100	Phoenix	372 8 0
10	Premier	9 8 0
100	Shapurji	15 0 0
1000	Sholapur	6375 0 0
250	Simplex	114 6 0
100	Swan	123 12 0
100	Swadeshi	463 12 0
500	Tata	53 0 0
500	Vishnu	2655 0 0

BANKS.

100-50A	Baroda	83 0 0
50-25A	Central	24 4 0
£10-5A	Eastern	90 0 0
500	Imperial	1457 8 0
500-125A	Imperial Ort.	351 14 0
100-50A	India	91 0 0
5	Union	3 11 0

CEMENT.

10	Bundi	21 2 0
250	Indian	348 12 0
100	Katni Ord.	248 12 0
40	Katni Df.	900 0 0
10	Punjab	15 8 0

INSURANCE.

15A	Jupiter	17 0 0
15A	New India	21 4 0
200-100A	Oriental	2460 0 0

MINING.

10	Central India	13 8 0
10	Shivraipur	31 0 0
75	Tata Od.	64 12 0
40	Tata Def.	223 12 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	341 4 0
1000	Andhra	695 0 0
250	Bo: Steam	277 8 0
6	Brit. B. Petrol	4 11 0
125	Bom. Burma Old	776 4 0
50	Bom. Burma New	282 8 0
100	Indian Bleaching	232 8 0
15	Scindia	13 12 0
30	Tata Construction	62 0 0
1000	Tata Power	507 8 0
1000	Tata Hydro	1076 4 0
50	Tram Or.	153 2 0

PREFERENCE SHARES.

10	Punjab Portland Cement	13 8 0
1000	Tata Power Pref.	906 4 0
100	Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	89 8 0
50	Tram Pref.	69 0 0
1000	Hydro Pref	1050 0 0
1000	Andhra Valley Pref.	1007 8 0
500	Vishnu Pref.	637 8 0
150	Tata Steel 1st Pref.	139 8 0
500	Tata Mill Pref.	60 0 0
500	Nagpur Pref.	486 4 0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, Aug. 29.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.
	Unquoted.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 29

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C.& F. Calcutta.—

Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/10-1/2
Jan/Mar. per cwt	12/10-1/2

C. & F. Bombay.—

Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/11

C. & F. Karachi.—

Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/11-3/4

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 30.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 73/13.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93/10.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-4.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 85/7.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/4

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/3.

5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/2

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/15.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/15.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/2

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 110/8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 84.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 83/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 83/8.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110|12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101.

Forward Rates:—3rd Sept. sett.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/13. 1945/55 Rs. 106/3.

4 1/2 per cent Bonds 1934 Rs 97/9/0.

4 1/2 per cent Loan 1955/60 Rs. 94/1/0.

Tone of Market.—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 30

3 Months discounts 4-9|32 per cent.

6 Months discounts 4-9/16 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.

Money Call 3 per cent.

One Month 2-1/2 per cent.

Three Months 3 per cent.

Six Months 3-1|2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent

Tone of Silver.—Steady. China bought. Continent sold.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Yesterday the Market remained entirely closed being 'Bare Vafat Holiday' Kantas were inactive to-day being Amavasya. The Market ruled steady to-day and prices remained unchanged round about Tuesday's closing price-leves. The Market will also remain entirely (Both Kanta and Soda) closed to-morrow on account of Coconut Holiday of Hindus.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/13 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8/8-1/2 per cwt. F. B H.

S. S. Garmula Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. Narmada Rs. 8/7-1/4 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment July Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment August Rs. 8/7 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment September Rs. 8/7.1/2 per cwt F B H.

Shipment Oct/Dec Rs. 8/7-1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8/8 per cwt. F B H.

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 29

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—

Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. £9/0/0

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—

Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. £16/15/0

Rapeseed Taria, ton.—

Shipment value Aug/Sept. £18/10/0

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 29

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—

Shipment buyers Aug/Sept. £17/10/0

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—

Shipment buyers Sept/Oct. £17/10/0

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—

Shipment hull sellers Aug/Sept. £15/2/6

Linseed, Bombay.—

Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. £17/15/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 29

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—

Delivery paid Sept/Dec. 27/6-3/4

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—

Delivery sellers Jan/April. 28/1-1/2

MONSOON ACTIVE IN DECCAN AND PUNJAB

UNSETTLED CONDITION IN NORTH OF BAY

GENERAL RAINFALL

POONA, Aug. 30.

The depression lies this morning over east Rajputana and rainfall has been heavy in west Central India and Mount Abu region. The monsoon continues active in the Konkan, Bombay Deccan, Gujarat and the Punjab. Conditions are again becoming unsettled in the north of the Bay of Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Rajputana East, Central India, Central Provinces west, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad North and local in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab east and north, Kashmir, Rajputana west, Gujarat, Berar Central Provinces East, Mysore and Malabar.

A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, United Provinces west, Punjab southwest, Northwest Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Hyderabad South.

The principal amounts are:—Port Blair half an inch; Diamond Island and Akyab three, Toungo Kyaupyu one and a half; Silchar three; Cox's Bazar and Balasore two; Ranchi one and a half; Saugor Island three quarters; Naya Dumka a half Indore eight, Neemuch three; Khandwa, Hoshangabad and Pachmarhi one; Mussoorie, Sutna a half; Udaipur four; Mount Abu two; Lahore, Deesa and Bhavnagar one and a half; Kotah, Surat, Ahmedabad and Dharampur one; Sonamarg three quarters; Simla, Ambala, and Srinagar a half; Montgomerie, and Fort Sandeman a quarter Aurangabad three; Ratnagiri two; Malegaon one and a half; Mangalore three quarters and Poona a half.

Forecast:—An increase in Gujarat, Rajputana, Punjab and East Central Provinces and an extension in Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

Heavy Rainfall warning:—Heavy rain is likely to continue in South Rajputana and the neighbouring districts of West Central India and Gujarat during the next forty-eight hours.—A.P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

General Remarks:—The depression lies this morning over east Rajputana and rainfall has been heavy in west Central India and the Mount Abu region. The monsoon continues active in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat and the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana East, Central India, the Central Provinces West, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad North, and local in the Punjab East and North(Rajputana West, Gujarat, Berar, the Central Provinces East, Mysore and Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces West, the Punjab Southwest and Hyderabad South. Skies are clear in Baluchistan and Upper Sind, clear or lightly clouded in Madras Southeast, and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in Rajputana and parts of the Punjab and Gujarat, and drier in the United Provinves, Upper Sind and along the Madras Coast. Temperatures were above normal in the United Provinces and parts of Madras southeast, and lower than usual in the Punjab and the Konkan. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 103 degrees at Jacobabad.

Forecast:—An increase in Gujarat, Rajputana, the Punjab and the east Central Provinces.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Lahore ..	1.30 in.
Jhansi ..	0.12 in.
Ajmer ..	0.17 in.
Jodhpur ..	0.55 in.
Kotah ..	0.95 in.
Rajkot ..	0.55 in.
Bhahvnagar ..	1.41 in.
Surat ..	1.23 in.
Ahmedabad ..	0.98 in.
Deesa ..	1.58 in.
Neemuch ..	2.87 in.
Indore ..	8.26 in.
Jubbulpore ..	0.60 in.
Saugor ..	0.20 in.
Hoshangabad ..	1.15 in.
Khandwa ..	0.97 in.
Akola ..	0.04 in.
Amraoti ..	0.24 in.
Nagpur ..	0.15 in.
Chanda ..	0.03 in.
Raipur ..	0.11 in.
Ratnagiri ..	2.20 in.
Mormugao ..	0.51 in.
Karwar ..	0.35 in.
Malegaon ..	1.46 in.
Anmednagar ..	0.74 in.
Poona ..	0.48 in.
Belgaum ..	0.41 in.
Aurangabad ..	2.67 in.
Nizamabad ..	0.10 in.
Hyderabad ..	0.17 in.
Mangalore ..	0.87 in.
Calicut ..	0.53 in.
Cochin ..	0.02 in.

BOMBAY:—

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.—Colaba Observatory 0.62 in.

Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 74.97 in. (19.11 in. above normal).

St. George's Hospital 1.87 in.

J. J. Hospital 1.40 in.

Maximum temperature 81 degrees (5 degrees below normal).

Minimum temperature 75 degrees (1 degree below normal).

HALF-WEEKLY WEATHER & CROP REPORTS FOR THE 30TH AUG. 1928.

Amritsar:—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving n small quantities.

Ferozepore:—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops doing well.

Multan:—More rain wanted generally. All crops doing well.

Delhi:—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops suffering from little rain.

Cawnpore:—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. All crops suffering from little rain.

Beawar:—Rain general over districts. Cotton plants in flower.

Amraoti:—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants making good progress. Crop prospects improving.

Khamgaon:—Looks like clearing up. Sufficient rain fallen generally for Agricultural purposes. Cotton plants could scarcely look bettter. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Dhulia:—Showery. Rain general over district. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants in flower. Cotton in the higher grounds doing well, but poor on low land. Crop prospects improving.

Jalgaon:—Showery. Cotton plants making good progress.

Broach:—Showery. Rain general over district. Seasonable rain has fallen.

Wadhwan:—Cotton plants making good progress. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera:—Has every appearance of a continued fall.

Bhavnagar:—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants in flower and are flourishing.

Barsi:—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Smaller area for cotton sown this year. Cotton plants are in flower but want more rain. All crops suffering from little rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Sholapur:—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable rain has fallen.

Hubli:—All crops doing well.

Bellary:—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. All crops doing well. Sowing of rabi-cotton stopped for want of further rain.

Agra:—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls. Food grains doing well.

HALF-WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORTS 30TH AUGUST, 1928.

Station	Since last telegram	Total 1st June to date.	Annual normal
	in.	in.	in.
Amritsar ..	1.25	7.50	23.98
Ferozepore ..	0.00	11.04	17.17
Multan ..	0.00	0.97	7.20
Delhi ..	0.00	4.23	26.84
Cawnpore ..	0.00	11.49	35.92
Beawar ..	1.80	14.28	19.51
Amraoti ..	2.42	16.34	33.05
Khamgaon ..	3.15	24.80	26.83
Dhulia ..	0.42	16.47	22.72
Jalgaon ..	0.90	15.47	29.94
Broach ..	1.72	24.12	36.69
Wadhwan ..	3.05	15.64	19.61
Dholera ..	7.70	21.50	24.85
Bhavnagar ..	1.78	12.24	21.20
Barsi ..	1.07	14.48	29.79
Sholapur ..	0.98	13.77	28.45
Hubli ..	0.35	14.60	27.55
Bellary ..	0.00	6.99	20.51
Agra ..	0.47	11.20	26.90
Godhra ..	4.58	39.42	40.25
Baroda ..	5.87	29.65	34.60
Nasik ..	2.49	15.38	29.95
Parbhani ..	2.39	17.03	31.75
Nanded ..	2.59	20.53	38.30
Betul ..	3.52	35.40	43.68

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. ofdate 30-8-28: Colaba Point 0.62 in.; Fort 1.87 in.; J. J. Hospital 1.40 in.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 74.97 in.; Fort 104.43 in.; J. J. Hospital 79.64 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927: Colaba Point 55.67 in.; Fort 70.03 in.; J. J. Hospital 54.95 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926: Colaba Point 59.12 in.; Fort 87.30 in.; J. J. Hospital 70.71 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 30th August, 1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.670 inches (.101 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day)) 29.570 inches (.131 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .030.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 80.5 degrees (4.6 below normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 75.2 degrees (0.5 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 93 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W-S-W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 21 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 320 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 44 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.62 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 16.33 in.

Total rainfall during the year 74.98 in.

Weather remarks:—Squally.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.)

Muktsar (Pb.), Aug. 28.

Wheat Ready 4|8, 5|-.
Wheat Assuj 4|10.
Wheat Maghar 4|12|6.
Wheat Magh 4|14|3.
Gram Ready 4|2, 4|4.
Gram Assuj 4|3.
Gram Maghar 4|4|6.
Barley Assuj 3|4.
Gwara Poh 3|2.
Cottonseeds Maghar 3|6.
Cottonseeds Poh 3|6.
Cottonseeds Magh 3|6|6.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 29.

Demand Bills 484.87

LONDON METALS.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

POONA, Aug. 30.

Chartered Bank of India, & C.	£22.1/3
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Regjster)	£138
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£55-1/4
Eastern Bank	£7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£89-3/4
Conversion Loan	£76-3/4
Indian Loan 5.1/2 p.c.	£102-1/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2	£34-3/4
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£61-3/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£71-3/8
Consols	£56.1/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-1/2
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£93-5/8

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL & CO.)

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Since we wrote our report a week ago the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

New York	Oct.	Jany.	May.
22/8/28	18.92	18.72	18.83
29/8/28	18.90	18.72	18.79
	—.02	equal	—.04
Liverpool	Oct.	Jany.	May.
22/8/28	9.87	9.80	9.86
29/8/28	9.98	9.91	9.99
	+.11	+.11	+.13

We have had a week of dull featurless trading, fluctuations having been much more moderate than for some time past. Weather and crop reports have been mixed. There have been quite a number of reports of deterioration but this is to be expected at this time of the year. On the other hand weather generally has been favourable for picking and ginning. Operators appear to be waiting for the next crop estimate due for publication on 8th September. In the meantime trade reports continue unsatisfactory and consumers have been very moderate buyers in quiet markets, whilst the South has taken advantage of every slight advance to put out hedge sales. Ideas of the size of the crop are still between 14/14 and 15 million bales, but with trade prospects as they are, bulls are being forced to modify their ideas of what size of crop will be necessary this season. As we are now entering the period when the South will be large sellers, we see little chance of any great improvement in values.

The local market has been quiet and forward quotations are again lower by about Re. 6 per Candy. There has been further covering of previous short sale but this has been met freely bazar long liquidation. Export demand has been only moderate and Shippers do not yet show any interest in New Crops, which are still too dear on parity. There has been a further reduction in the local stock but as we are now getting near the arrival of another crop, stock holders are naturally displaying anxiety. We think they would do well to dispose of their stocks whenever opportunity arises so as to be in a position to deal with the New Crop when this is ready.

The local Mill Strike still drags on but, during the week, there has been a more optimistic feeling about an early settlement. Local Mills, however, are well supplied with cotton and when work is resumed their only requirements will be short staple varieties, of which there is still an abundant supply in the local market.

During the week timely and beneficial rain has fallen in practically every cotton district in India and should the weather be normal during the next two months India will produce another large crop.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay dined with Lt.-Colonel H. R. Goodman and Officers of the Royal Ulster Rifles on Wednesday.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

We hav received the following weekly Bullion review issued by Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee on the 29th inst.

of nine annas since w wrote our last Review. The market, in the early part of the remained quiet and steady moving within

Our Silver market shows a nett decline very narrow limits. In the middle of the week the prices eased on tired bulls unloading, selling by option-dealers and the decrease in the daily off-take. At the close, the prices improved slightly on short covering and general buying. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 61-10 on the 22nd instant for the first settlement and the lowest Rs. 60-12 on the 25th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-14. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/16 lower. The highest price was 2.8 1/4 on the 23rd inst. and the lowest 2-8 on the 25th instant.

The London price is 0 3/8 lower. The market was quiet and dull with India, America and Continent being sellers while China operated both ways. The New York price is 58 1/2 cents, i.e. 4 1/2 cent lower than the last week's closing, the highest price was 59 cents on the 22nd instant and the lowest 58 1/2 cents on the 27th instant.

The prices for Gold have further declined owing to poor upcountry demand and stendier Local Exchange Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-6-6 for ready, Rs. 21-6-6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-0 for the second settlement. London price remains unchanged at £4-4.11-1/2.

We are in favour of purchases round Rs. 60/-.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Compiled in 1000's.)

Week ending 25th August 1928.

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	116	227	595
Receipts at U. S. Ports	60	127	371
Exports from America.			
To Great Britain	7	29	34
To Continent	49	151	170
To Japan, Canada, etc.	2	27	52
Total	58	207	256
Worlds Spinners taking of American Cotton	228	700	1005
Deliveries to Spinners.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	41	178	217
Visible supply.			
Stocks at American Ports		443	1005
Stocks at American Interior Towns		258	338
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1122	1722
Total		1823	3065
Last week		1934	3119
Difference on week		—111	—54
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		739	1212

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Calcutta, Aug. 30.

In the share market jutes ruled firm on good outside support for higher priced stocks. There was less activity shewn in more popular lower denominations, consequently fluctuations were narrow and easier at the close. In coal transactions reported were of moderate dimensions at unchanged levels. In teas prices were inclined to ease except Teen All which were better. In miscellaneous a fair turnover took place with electric and power shares in some favour. Government securities were inclined quieter. Following were the closing quotations:—

Banks:—Imperial Bank contributory 358.

Railways:—Bankura Damodar River Railway 69/8, Sara Serajganj Railway 94.

Cottons:—Elgin Mills Ord. 91.

Jutes:—Albion ord. 503, Anglo India Ord. 497/8, Auckland Ord. 393/8, Barnagore 308, Birla 19/14, Budge Budge 650, Caledonian 797, Cheviot 362, Clive 46/6, Dalhousie 603/8, Delta 649/8, Empire 62, Fort William 474/8, Howrah 61/12, Hukumchand Ord. 29, pref. 111, Lansdowne 337, Lawrence 789, National 34/2, New Central 698/8, Northbrook 74, Presidency 12/12, Soorah 32/10, Union 846/8.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 4, Bengal Giridih 3/12, Burrakur 12, Chuttulia 1/5, Equitable 102, Kapahari 14/4, New Beerbhoom 12/4, New Kendah 2/2, Talcher 2, Bengal Chemical 137, Bengal Telephone 13/2, Dacca Electric 18/8, Jubbulpore Electric 12/12, Britannia Building and Iron 4/8, Indian Iron and Steel 18.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation 3/14, Calcutta Tramways Ord. 12/12, pref. 11/8, Madan Theatre 4/4, Bengal Paper 41/4, Bengal Timber Trading 245.

Teas:—Jutlibari 22, Kalacherra 75, Reidbank 2/4, Sarugaon 10/4, Teen Ali 21/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and fifteen sixteenths pence and demand bills were one shilling five and thirty-one thirty-seconds pence.—

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REDUCTIONS: 20 to 75 per cent.
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Free Them of Dingy Film
And thus protect them against many serious tooth and gum disorders

RUN your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. This film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

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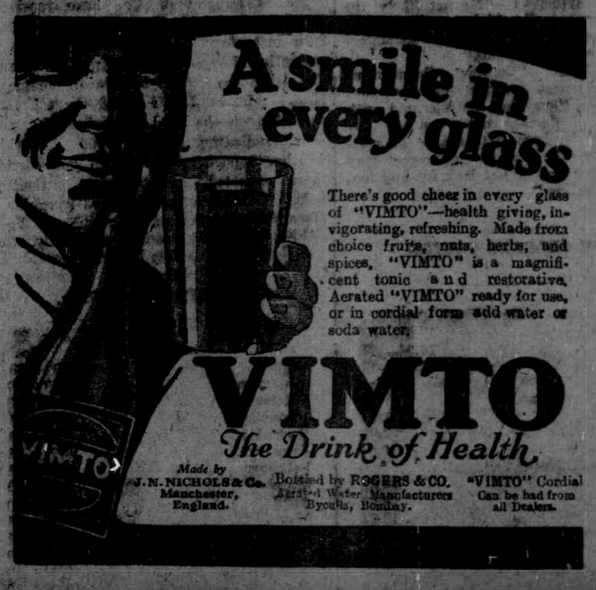
To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

8-21-E



There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.

VIMTO
The Drink of Health
Made by J. N. NICHOLS & Co. Manchester, England. Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay. "VIMTO" Cordial Can be had from all Dealers.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Narli Purnima (Cocoanut Day): Banks closed.

Annual Sessions of the Mechanical Engineers' Association, Sir C. J. Hall, Mayo Road, 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, September 1.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Rovers Cup—Aryans (Calcutta) vs. Royal Corps—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Prof. Shah's lecture on "Post-War Germany," University School of Economics, 6 p.m.

Charity Performance by Bombay Students Players—"Arms and the Man" (by G. B. Shaw)—Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, September 2.

Charity Performance by Bombay Student Players—"Arms and the Man" (by G. B. Shaw)—Excelsior Theatre, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, September 3.

Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.

Rovers Cup—R. A. M. C. vs. Colaba United—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Charity Performance by Bombay Student Players—"Arms and the Man" (by G. B. Shaw)—Excelsior Theatre, 6 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

ISRAELITE SCHOOL MACCABEANS.

The Israelite School Maccabeans will meet at the School to-day (Friday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) to consider the Constitution and to elect the Managing Committee for the year.

SHRAVANI MAHOTSAVA.

The Shravani Mahotsava will be celebrated to-day (Friday) in the local Arya Mandir with the following programme:—Sacred thread-ceremony from 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) Lectures from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. (B.T.)

MECHNICAL ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION.

The ninth annual conference of the above Association will be held to-day (Friday) from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, under the presidentship of Dr. G. W. Bradley.

PROFESSIONAL / MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION.

The motor drivers of Bombay met on Saturday in the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Girgaon, Bombay, under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala when after speeches and discussions a Union was formed.

SARASWAT CLUB, SANTA CRUZ.

Under the auspices of the Saraswat Club, Santa Cruz, Prof. M. N. Manividekar will give a public variety performance in mimicry, ventriloquism, comical imitations, recitations, etc., to-day (Friday) from 4 to 7 p.m. in the Saraswat Club's Gymnasium.

B. P. WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

At the monthly At-Home of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council to be held to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m., at Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji's residence—A film entitled "Delhi and Agra" will be exhibited, instead of "Slaves of Customs" as previously intimated.

HARI KIRTAN AT DADAR.

Under the joint auspices of the Saraswat Brahman Seva Sangh and the Brahmin Seva Mandal, Dadar, there will be a Hari-kirtan by Shrimat Das Ganu Maharaj at the Ganeshotsava Mandap of the Mandal, at the foot of the Tilak Bridge, Dadar, at 9 p.m. to-day (Friday).

DRAMA IN AID OF MILL-WORKERS.

His Highness Shrimant Khem Savant alias Bapusaheb Maharaj Bhosle Sardesai will present at the performance of "Sangit La-lat Le-ekh" of the Sahakari Manoranjan Mandal which is to be given at the Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road, to-day (Friday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in aid of the starving mill-workers in the city.

SAMAJ SAMATA SANGH.

Under the auspices of the above League there will be Shravani (Wearing of the Sacred Thread) ceremony to-day (Friday), at 7-30 a.m. in the Damodar Thackersey Hall. The Ceremony will be specially for the so-called Untouchables but those touchables who will be willing to participate will also be allowed. The ritual would be "Right Vedokt."

MAHARASTRA SANGEETA VIDYALAYA.

The 2nd Anniversary of the Maharashtra Sangeeta Vidhayalaya will be celebrated at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, member of the Corporation, will preside.

On Sunday a concert will be given by the students and the Proprietor of the School at Ramchandra Mansion (opposite N. Powell, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the mails from London of the 23rd instant arrived at Port Said at 9 a.m. on the 29th instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 28th August and is due to arrive here on the 10th September via Penang and Colombo.

The Lan Line Steamer "Clan Lindsay" arrived at London on the evening of the 28th instant.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Celebes Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 28th August and is due to arrive here on the 23rd September via usual ports.

"ARMS AND THE MAN."

A comedy by Bernard Shaw will be presented by the Student Players (from Colleges of Bombay) under the patronage of the Hon. the Minister for Education Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desai on behalf of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund, at Excelsior Theatre, Bombay, as under:

Saturday (Sept. 1st) at 9-30 p.m.
Sunday (Sept. 2nd) 6-0 p.m.
Monday, (Sept. 3rd.) 6-0 p.m. (Special matinee for students).

Tickets are available at:—
(1) Radio Club, Queen's Road. (2) Prof. V. G. Rao, Elphinstone College. (3) Messrs. Rose and Co. (after 25th August).

LETTER BOXES IN BUSES.

A special Postal Notice is issued by the Presidency Postmaster:—

"With effect from 1st September, 1928 arrangements have been made, as an experimental measure, to collect letters and small packets posted between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. in the motor buses run by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company Limited, on the "D" Route between the Lalbagh and the Museum terminals. This special facility is also available to the public in general in addition to the passengers travelling by the cars on the above line and they can post such articles in the Bus Letter Boxes at the Bus Stands on the "D" Route.

The articles posted in these letter boxes will be cleared and disposed of as expeditiously as possible by the next available mail train or local delivery. The letter boxes will be cleared at the halt near G.P.O. from every bus running on the "D" Route on the down journey i.e. Bus running from Lalbagh to Museum.

Public can therefore post letters, etc., on the "D" Route buses between Lalbagh and G.P.O. halting stations only. The letter boxes are placed near the entrance on the right hand side. It should however be noted that all letters that are posted after 6 p.m. should bear the usual late fee, otherwise they are liable to be detained."

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HEALY TRASNFERRED

MR. NEEDHAM SUCCEEDS HIM

The "Bombay Government Gazette" states that Mr. H. S. Needham, on return from leave, is to do duty as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. D. Healy, who is transferred.

ENGLISH TEAM FOR AUSTRALIA COMPLETED

Geary completes the team to tour Australia.

Jupp goes if a vacancy occurs before sailing of the team.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Aug. 30
Previous Closing Rate	18.72
To-day's Opening Rate	18.67
Difference	—05
To-days Closing Rate	18.61
Difference	—11

Broach Expectations Rs. 346 8 0

LIVERPOOL.

	Aug. 30
Previous Closing Rate	9.91
To-day's Opening Rate	9.77
Difference	—14
To-day's Closing Rate	9.77
Difference	—14

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London Aug. 30.
Silver Ready	26 14 0 Unchanged
Silver Forward	27 0 0 Unchanged

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay Aug 30
1st Settlement	60 15 0
2nd Settlement	60 1 2

POONA RACES

SUMMER MEETING 5TH DAY

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are acceptances for the 5th day's races to be run on Saturday, the first race starts at 2-15 p.m.:—

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Zoolfakar 9-3, Sayyad 8-11, Bed 8-1, Hilal 8-10, Safety 8-6, Hongkong 8-6, Marconi 8-6, Vijaya 8-4, Nabih 7-8, Sarhan II 8-4, Rooyintan 8-4, Khabir 8-4, Songs of Araby 8-1, Tai 8-1, October 7-11, July 7-8, Tarbella 7-11, Morya 7-8, Try To Win 7-4, Zafar 7-4, Fakrulmulk 6-7, Shebib 6-7.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 1|4 miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Najmah 9-8, Orange Blossom 9-8, Hazal 9-3, Raza Khan 9-0, Maharaja 9-0, Black Knight 9-0, Dilawar Beg 8-12, Royal 8-12, Rajeh 8-11, Friday 8-4, Nassima 8-11, Walida 8-10, Chaldean 8-10, Gentle Prince 8-6, Prince Edward 8-4, Sterling 8-4, Subram 8-1, Shogun 8-1, May 7-8, Seewan 7-8, Monday 6-7.

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

Four Square 9-7, Well Copped 9-6, Sunnymoon 8-5, Vijayakumar 9-6, Sinhagad 9-2, Governor-General 7-5, Seafire 9-6, Blyth Bachelor 9-0, Crab Apple 8-13, Tusculum 8-12, Lady Junior 8-12, Alpine 8-7, Kilbuck 8-5, Absorbent 8-5, Bentoi 7-11, Fanos 7-11, Quatre Bras 7-1.

THE CASTLETOWN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

Tales of Essex 9-7, Sunshade 9-7, Hunter 8-0, Coster Boy 9-6, Hue and Cry 9-4, Theona 7-10, Lucky Man 9-1, Arson 8-13, Gamvros 8-13, Adour 8-12, Romanesco 8-11, Co-Respondent 8-7, Killaloo 8-5, Italian Poet 7-12, Shahu Prasad 7-0.

THE TIGRIS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350.

Najian 9-5, France 7-9, Red Prince 9-1, Wood Apple 8-11, Gurma 8-8, Dhidha'a 8-8, White Cross 8-0, Gosub 8-6, Roman 7-5, Roulette 8-5, Salonic 8-4, Scimitar 8-2, Hoojaz 8-1, Stability 7-12, Garibaldi 7-9, Moosaad 7-8, Cheerio 7-3.

THE CHILDWICKBURY HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000.

Kishore 9-2, Lipstown 8-13, Gallant Gael 9-2, Some Lady 6-12, Cul de Sac 8-9, Shri Narayan 8-5, Calentta 7-13, Silver Charm 7-4, Crisdolla 7-3, Rogney Pogney 7-2, Jubilant 6-12, Roulette II 6-12.

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250.

Melesigenes 9-0, Gift O' The Glen 8-4, Darial II 8-8, Aborigine 8-8, Dark Orient 8-5, Ox Trot 7-3, Affable 8-3, Red Hawk 8-0, Vesington Planet 7-13, Trajanus 7-6, French Briar 7-11, Joe's Luck 7-9, Coed Caulas 7-7, Restoration 7-6, L. S. D. 7-5.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000.

Atreas 9-6, Krishna Kumari 9-0, Chrysolite 8-12, Eclair 8-12, Precious 8-10, Pensecola 8-6, Wrigley's Gum 8-5, Bell's Hill 8-3, Arlette 8-2, My Realm 8-2, Gay Christian 8-1, Sparks 7-13, Timbucktoo 7-10, The Typhoon 7-9, Glen Tree 7-8, Katerfelto 7-8, Penetrate 7-6, The Bow 7-0, King's Yellow 7-7, Sir Stingo 7-5.

THE TIGRIS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350.

Sun Spray 9-7, O'Brien 9-4, Amar 9-1, Amood 8-4, Noman 8-11, Baig 8-5, Mooltan 8-8, Hishan 7-6, Ahyid 8-8, Azedin 8-5, Moofid 8-5, Good Gold 8-2, My Bow 7-13, Aasuf 7-12, Masud Beg 7-10, Radha'a 7-9, Humerous 7-4, Kurdistan 7-1.

NURSE'S COMPLAINT OF TRESPASS AND ASSAULT

CASE WITHDRAWN

The charge of trespass, criminal intimidation and assault brought against Anantram Dave, sometimes described as a police informant, at the instance of a nurse in the G. T. Hospital was withdrawn on Thursday as the accused has been deported from Bombay as an undesirable alien.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, police prosecutor appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and asked permission to withdraw the case against Dave as he had been deported by the Police Commissioner.

The Magistrate gave permission to withdraw the case and ordered the bail bond to be cancelled.

The complainant in the case Salubai is a nurse employed in the G. T. Hospital where the accused was undergoing treatment after a severe assault by several persons. On February 12 last, it was alleged, he entered the room of the nurse and threatened her and assaulted her. Subsequently he was found to be of unsound mind.

HIGH COURT

PAYMENT ON A FORGED DRAFT

PLAINTIFF ALLEGED TO HAVE PURCHASED IT WITH STOLEN MONEY

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kenneth Kemp at the High Court is now engaged in hearing an action filed by Soondersingh Ahloowalia and Labhsing Ahloowalia, both Sikhs of Bombay, to recover £6,500 from Messrs. Cox and Co. (now merged in the Lloyds Bank).

The first plaintiff stated that in October, 1920, he purchased from the defendants at Bombay a draft in sterling for £6,500—which was in two parts,—termed respectively the first and second of exchange. The document was drawn on the defendants' London office, and was made payable to the first plaintiff on his order in London.

The first plaintiff endorsed the second part in favour of Ahloowalia Bros., a firm carrying on business both in Bombay and London, and gave it to his cashier to be delivered to the endorsee, but the cashier had absconded with it. The first plaintiff endorsed, under threat of prosecution and illegal coercion, the first part which he had retained with him, but which was stolen and afterwards produced to him by a firm of Indore.

The plaintiff immediately informed the defendants, both by letters and messengers, that the two parts of the draft had passed out of his hands under the above circumstances and that no payment should be made on them.

As the defendants replied that the draft could not be legally cancelled unless returned to them, the first plaintiff personally requested the defendants' manager at Bombay to pay the amount to the second plaintiff in London, and not to the holder of the draft, and this instruction was cabled to the defendants' London office.

CREDIT CANCELLED.

In November, 1920, the second plaintiff who was in London was informed by the defendants' London office that the said amount was credited to him; but a week later the latter intimated to him that the said credit had been cancelled and the amount was paid to the International Banking Corporation.

The first plaintiff also received a cabled reply dated 1st December, 1920, from the defendants stating that payment had been made to the International Bank against a guarantee owing to irregular endorsement.

The plaintiff stated that the endorsement on the second part of the draft in favour of Ahloowalia was scored out and the initials of the plaintiff "S. S. A." were added. This was a forgery and was apparent on the face of it.

The plaintiffs submitted that the defendants had due notice of the theft or loss of the said second part and that it was likely to come into hands not entitled to receive payment. The defendants were, therefore, negligent in paying the amount contrary to the plaintiffs' instructions and were liable to make good the loss to the plaintiffs.

THE DEFENCE.

The suit was contested by the defendants who denied liability. They stated that both the parts of the draft were not handed over to the plaintiff, as alleged by him. The plaintiff had endorsed the first part before the date when, he alleged, he was compelled to do so by threat and coercion, which is denied by defendants. If the plaintiffs' allegations were true, he subsequently ratified and confirmed the said endorsement by his subsequent telegram dated 24th October, 1920, to defendants which said: "Draft No. 40245 for £6,500 may now be cashed when presented by Binodiram Balchand, Bombay." The defendants were never informed that the first part was stolen from the plaintiff.

The defendants further stated that they were informed by the police that the first plaintiff had purchased the draft with money which he had stolen from a party to whom he ultimately handed it over and who had negotiated it through the International Banking Corporation. The defendants had been informed by the First Class Magistrate, Mhow, that the first plaintiff had been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year. The defendants paid the first part of the draft to the National City Bank of New York, London, who were the last endorsees. It was after the payment that the defendants' London office received a telegram from the plaintiff stating that the draft was lost.

The defendants denied that they made payment on the second part as alleged by the plaintiff, which was never presented to them.

Under these circumstances, the defendants repudiated the plaintiffs' claim.

The suit is proceeding.

Mr. B. J. Wadia with Mr. M. L. Manekshaw, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. D. B. Binning with the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., represented the defendants.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

All tenders for sterling received on Thursday, the 30th August, 1928, have been rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tenders on Wednesday, the 5th September, 1928, on the same conditions as previously announced.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWIMPLEX.")

FRIDAY, AUGUST, 31, 1928.

According to the Simla correspondent of an Anglo-Indian journal Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh's arrival there "has riveted attention, among those members of the Assembly present, on his resolution for the removal of Mr. Justice Courtney Terrell of the Patna High Court." The correspondent remarks that "it is an unprecedented step to ask the Assembly to be the forum for a discussion for the recall of a High Court Judge."

• • • •

There can be no doubt about its being an unprecedented step, but Mr. Justice Courtney Terrell, fortunately for the high tradition set by High Courts of Judicature in India, was "unprecedented" in the offensive remarks he made in a recent judicial division indicting a whole people as liars.

• • • •

What is the best way out of the whole sorry business? Supposing in a free self-governing country a member of the judicial Bench had been guilty of the faux pas,—to use the mildest term possible for Mr. Justice Courtney Terrell's inexcusable indiscretion—what would have happened?

• • • •

Would he not have resigned? Or if he had not shown immediate inclination to do so, would not the Government of that country given him a very broad hint that he should take that step?

• • • •

Mr. President Patel, the correspondent understands, "cannot possibly disallow a resolution of this nature." One should imagine he would not. There is no greater enthusiast for the preservation of the rights of the Legislature over which he presides than Mr. V. J. Patel.

• • • •

But will the Governor-General intervene and disallow Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh's resolution? He can do it only on two grounds. He can decree that (a) it is not "in the public interest" or he can lay it down that it is not the primary concern of the Governor-General-in-Council.

• • • •

The advance of either of these arguments as a reason for choking off discussion will be highly unpopular and will put Lord Irwin in a singularly unpleasant position. It is a matter of public interest when a whole class of people are publicly stigmatised as liars by a Chief Judge.

• • • •

And surely to His Excellency Lord Irwin and his Council it must be a matter of primary concern when a judge indicts a whole class of people as liars.

• • • •

Why cannot Mr. Justice Courtney Terrell issue a public expression of regret and end the whole sad business?

• • • •

"Punjab moves backwards," says a newspaper headline. I do hope it doesn't do anything of the kind. If it is serious about the move backwards, one day it will roll back into the Shyok dam and get flooded with the huge impact.

• • • •

And then with the waters rising everywhere with a swirl and a velocity which Noah's Are even must not have experienced where will Sind be?

• • • •

As the Indus rushes down with a mighty roar it will inundate the whole of that land and Sind will be really and truly separated from Bombay. What an awful prospect for a certain school of politicians?

• • • •

Sympathetic Old Lady:—"How do you come to be bald so soon, young man?"

Shop Assistant:—"Too much hair-work, madam. I was the advertising manager of a Hair Tonic firm for ten years."

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS VS. VICTORY FILM CO.

The popular cinema films "The Thief of Baghdad", "Robin Hood", "The Son of the Shaik", "Don Q, Son of Zorro", figured as subjects of suits filed in the Bombay High Court by Douglas Fairbanks, the cinema star, and others against the Victory Film Company, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, for infringement of copyright.

When the suit came up for hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Rangnekar on the Original Side of the High Court, Mr. M. A. Somjee, Bar-at-Law, appearing for the plaintiffs informed the Court that his clients and the defendants had by mutual consent arrived at a settlement of the dispute whereby the defendant undertook not to exhibit or sell the films taken objection to by the plaintiffs, to deliver up for the former all copies or imitations of the said films, to pay the plaintiffs Rs. 330 by way of damages as regards each film by ten equal monthly instalments, and to disclose to the plaintiffs the names of the parties from whom they had imported these films and also the names of the parties to whom they had sold the films and to disclose the entries relating to the suit films if any in their books of account.

Mr. Dalvi, Advocate, appearing for the defendant informed his Lordship that his clients agreed to the above terms of settlement.

His Lordship passed the consent decree as prayed for by the parties.

FILM CO.'S CLAIM FOR RS. 50,000

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY WEEKLY PAPER

Damages of Rs. 50,000 was claimed by the Imperial Film Company of Bombay from Sundarji Pandya, the printer and publisher of the Gujarati weekly "Cinema ane Rangbhumi" for alleged defamation.

The plaintiff alleged that the defendant had published disparaging articles about their financial condition and other matters which were calculated to be prejudicial to their prestige.

In this suit, a notice of motion was made, before Mr. Justice Davar, by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, asking for an interim injunction.

His Lordship granted an interim injunction and fixed hearing of the case on the 10th September. [illegible] rected.

BOOKMARKS FOR STRIKERS' RELIEF

YOUTH LEAGUE TO SELL PICTURES OF WORKERS' MISERY

A meeting of the Bombay Youths' Textile Strikers' Relief Committee was held on Friday evening at the Brotherhood premises to discuss the best measures of collecting funds for the families of the textile workers who are on strike at present. It was decided that to get themselves thoroughly acquainted with the present deplorable conditions of these families, the members of the Committee as well as other sympathisers should pay a visit to the mill strike area and to the houses of the strikers. The members will form themselves into different groups and start from the premises of the Brotherhood at 8-15 in the morning. It was also decided to make door to door collection of grains and money for the families of the strikers on Sunday (2nd September). For this purpose, all the youths will gather at the premises of the Brotherhood early Sunday morning and will go in procession to make the necessary collection at 8-15.

The Committee also decided to utilise the sympathy of the student population of the city for the cause of the families of the strikers by having book-marks sold in the local colleges and schools. These book-marks will bear pictures of the miseries of the women and children affected by the present textile workers' strike. The Committee is meeting once again in the next week to devise further steps for the relief of the families of the strikers.

As the Committee has decided to co-operate with the Bombay Citizens' Textile Workers' Relief Committee, all donations and other collections will be forwarded to that Committee.

"G. I. P. ACCIDENT"

The Acting Chief Transportation Superintendent G. I. P. Railway, writes:—

I notice in this morning's edition of your paper under the heading of "G. I. P. Railway Accident" that at the conclusion of the first para it is stated that "the engine dashed into the standard with the result that it was derailed carrying the first two coaches with it."

This statement is not correct. What actually happened was that the bank subsided due to heavy rain and caused the standard to lean over, not as stated by you to fall across the line. The engine of the Up Poona passenger struck the standard in passing and this caused the head light, funnel and superstructure of the engine to be carried away, the standard coming to rest at the side of the cab. The Driver on feeling the impact immediately brought his train to a stand. "No derailment whatever took place.

2. I shall be obliged if you will kindly cause your [illegible]

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,, ,, Ordinary	..1¼x28	1- 0-0
,, ,, Medium	..1¾x28	1- 2-6
,, ,, Complete	..1¾x36	1- 7-0
Light weight Cheap	..1¼x27	0- 8-0
,, ,, Napkin Square	x22	0- 3-0

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, AUGUST, 31, 1928.

A DISMAL RECORD

The report of education in India in 1925-26 just published is, like most official reports, a record of Government's poor performance and high praise bestowed on themselves by themselves. It is a record of dismal failure to realise the supreme need for a rapid advance in education as some amends for wanton neglect in the past and of a hundred devices to disguise and extenuate that failure The percentage of boys under instruction in recognised institutions to the total population was only 6 in 1924-25 and it crept up to 6.5 in the next year. Unabashed at the snail's pace, Government remark complacently that the rise was the largest increase recorded in any year during the last ten years, which only means that they did much worse in those ten years. Progress in girls' education was poorer, the corresponding percentage of girls under instruction being 1.3 in 1925 as against 1.2 in 1924. But, says the report, the percentage was only 0.9 ten years ago. The plea reminds one of the boy who failed for the fifth time in his examination, but pleaded that he came much nearer passing in the last year than he had ever done before. Compulsory primary education is now recognised all the world over as the first duty of any progressive Government but except in the Punjab and Madras, little progress worth the name is made in this direction and the report almost approvingly quotes the paradox of the Punjab Director of Public Instruction that "compulsion in India can only succeed if it is voluntary." Some education for the adult masses, called upon to take part in civic affairs, is a sovereign necessity. And one would have expected that the self-appointed trustees of the masses, talking incessantly of the duty of educating the electorate, would do something for the education of adults. But with all the facilities provided by the "ma-bap" of the masses, the percentage of adults getting any kind of education to the population is less than .001. And for all the talk of agricultural education from the agriculture-loving Viceroy downwards, agricultural colleges and schools decreased from 22 to 21 in the year under report and the students therein increased to 1,094 by 61 Notable progress, however, is made in the education of Europeans in India, the average charge for each European student on public funds being about Rs. 170 for the year, as against Rs. 15 for an Indian student!

We have hitherto dealt with only the quantitative aspect of education. The report has little to say about the quality of education or teaching methods. But so far as rural education is concerned, what quality can be expected from the hundreds of one-teacher schools where infants are herded together with grown up boys in the highest classes? Then only about 45 per cent. of the teachers are supposed to have some sort of training, though most of them are little better than fifth form boys in high schools. It is little wonder then that thousands of boys stagnate in the lowest classes. In Bihar and Orissa, for example, only 9 per cent. of the pupils reading in Class I could be promoted to the higher class after 1 year's study, 8 per cent. were promoted after more than two years' study, and "72 per cent. of the class were not promoted at all." This is indeed an educational guillotine inflicted on promising little boys, only because their teachers know little about their duties and the higher authorities care less about their responsibilities.

Poor as is the record for the most progressive provinces, that for the Bombay Presidency is poorer still. Our Education Minister is crying halt to our progress as if we were progressing at breakneck speed. But compare, or rather contrast Bombay with Madras or the Punjab. In Madras the number of scholars increased from 21,93,000 in 1925 to 22,46,000 in 1926, whereas in Bombay the number crawled up from 10,18,000 to 10,74,000. The report mentions only 7 municipalities in Bombay and no rural areas where compulsory education was introduced. But in the Punjab 42 municipalities and 451 rural areas introduced compulsion. There are only 191 schools for adults in Bombay against 3,000 in the Punjab and 5,000 in Madras. The aggard Bombay Government have good reason to blush. But our Education Minister does not blush to refuse even the promised grants to local bodies crying for more primary education, though Bombay has a larger revenue than Madras or the Punjab. It is poor consolation that some other provinces are worse off. The twenty-fifth boy in the class would always boast that there are five boys below him. For slow progress in Bombay as elsewhere the one excuse Government trot out is lack of funds. The excuse is unconvincing. It is disingenuous when it comes from a Government that first grabs the lion's share of the national income to feed the military Moloch and the foreign Services and doles out the remnant among the "nation-building departments." But none is deceived. In no sphere is the tale more woeful than in regard to facilities for technical training. The country's future advance, as Sir M. Visvesvaraya said the other day in Poona, is dependent on our training a large number of competent engineers, chemists, organisers, administrators and men of directing abilities generally and we can only produce such men by giving the necessary vocational and other training of the highest standard in our technical and commercial colleges and universities and by deputing picked men for training abroad. But the required facilities are not provided by the Government. The total expenditure on education in British India, Sir M. Visvesvaraya pointed out, is about Rs. 23 crores while the United States of America with only one-third of our population spends Rs. 500 to 600 crores! Added to the policy of keeping India's millions deprived of the light of knowledge is the policy of starving Indian industries. Government have never disguised their distrust of educated Indians or the motive for the distrust. Knowledge is still the forbidden fruit to the overwhelming majority of masses of India.

OUR FOREMOST AMBASSADOR

Mr. Sastri will be back amongst us at the end of December, health considerations not having permitted him to fall in with the united wishes of the Union Government of South Africa, the Pro-Indian section of Europeans there, the Indian community to whom he was a pillar of strength and his countrymen here, to continue in office longer. The eighteen months of strenuous activity of India's foremost Ambassador have meant much to the people in whose interests he has served with such uncommon ability and 'savour faire' that they compelled the admiration and respect of the South African Whites. If there is a healthy change in outlook on their part to-day towards to the aspirations of the Indian community in their midst, if even amongst those of them who still look upon the Indian Agreement with aversion, there is a feeling that the Indians do have a case, Mr. Sastri is mainly responsible for it. The presence of this distinguished Indian, with his wide grasp of Empire problems, with his statesmanlike handling of the racial question which is at the bottom of the Indian problem in South Africa, and with his cultured exhortations to both the communities to make la determined effort to pursue the policy of live and let live, impressed every section of white opinion in the South African Union. His successor will find it hard to come up to the high standards Mr. Sastri laid down, but he can expect to make a fair approach to reaching them only if he is an Indian with a long record of service in the ranks of non-official public life, an eminent public man who has won the esteem and confidence of his countrymen. The Indian Agent's Office is not for those who have developed the official mentality and outlook.

PRICE OF FREEDOM

Replying to addresses from his subjects on the occasion of the celebration of the Afghan Independence Day, King Amanullah made a speech that deserves to be taken to heart by us, Indians, who are aspiring to be free. How did the Afghans gain their independence? asked their King and himself replied: "This was gained as you all know by sacrifice and by sacrifice alone it will be retained. Independence has to-day raised your status in the estimation of the whole world." The fruits of independence are as sweet as the labours required for attaining it are arduous. Unless the people of India are prepared to make the sacrifices required her freedom will be as far away as ever And not the least essential of these sacrifices is the readiness to place the national interests above all other considerations, personal or communal. But freedom itself is not enough. It is a means to an end—the progress of the country; and in this connection also King Amanullah's advice has a direct application to India. He stressed the need for spreading education, particularly education of girls, in Afghanistan, because if a mother was educated her children must necessarily be so and when the mother and children had reached that stage the future of Afghanistan was assured.

DISTRESS OF DYARCHY

The humbug of Dyarchy imposed upon India has never been tolerated by the people who were hypocritically asked to accept it as a means to learn the art of responsible government. Those Indians who consented to work it have no pleasant experience of their labours. In the case of some of them who begin working it in a ministerial capacity, it means later only a closer absorption into the bureaucratic system as Members of Council. Even in their case when their term of office expires they have only faults to find with this vicious system of pseudo self-government in which there is responsibility but no power and in which the bureaucracy can continue to govern in the same irresponsible, insolent and autocratic manner as before. In Bengal the distress of dyarchy is now particularly great. According to an Anglo-Indian journal in Calcutta no candidates are forthcoming to fill the ministerial vacancy created by the transformation of Sir P. C. Mitter into an Executive Councillor. There may be a few desirous ones, but officialdom does not consider them desirable. And the desirables are not at all desirous. They know better. "Scrap the rotten system" is the only advice the Governor of Bengal should give to Sir John Simon and his colleagues.

WOMEN IN HINDU LAW.

THE VEDIC GLORY

This brochure* gives the history of the high status of Hindu women in Vedic times and the absolute rights of ownership in property enjoyed by them in the same period and how these were and are affected from time to time for better or worse. Now that there is a movement on foot to raise the status of Hindu women and give them the same rights, social, political and proprietory, as are enjoyed by men, a book like the one under review, ought to be of great help to the propagandists of this movement. A perusal of this book by a woman ought to awaken her consciousness to the Vedic glory of Hindu woman and inspire her with self-confidence; and a perusal by a man ought to drive away all existing prejudices against women, dispel wrong notions that a woman's present status is the one which she has been enjoying since thousands of years as a result of what the Rishis laid down and any change in the Shastras laid down by these wise people, the effect of which will be to expand their proprietory rights or raise their status would spell the ruin of society.

FULL EQUALITY IN VEDIC TIMES.

Mr. Aiyangar after examining all the Vedic texts. Sutras and Smritis, comes to the conclusion "that during the earliest or the Vedic ages women were treated almost on a par with men, while in the succeeding period of the Sutras the legal position of women is almost at its lowest ebb. The period of the early Smritis marks a revival in favour of women's cause which improving in a large measure during the age of the later Smrithikaras brought up women's position in Hindu Law almost to its original Vedic heights during the period of the Nibandhakaras or Commentators."

Vidnyaneswara with his book Mitakshara led this campaign of conferring or say reviving the proprietory rights of women and raising their status about eight hundred years ago Jimut Vahan in Bengal and Nilkanth in Maharashtra who lived about five hundred years ago continued their efforts in this very direction. Of all the commentators, Nilkantha on Bombay side, is in many respects very liberal-minded. This is not the place to try to account for it. His book "Mayukh" is well-known. Who then stemmed this tide of progress which was gradually raising woman to her Vedic glory to put woman on the same level with man? The author says "during the modern or British period of the administration of Hindu Law women's rights have been very largely cut down, all the improvements effected during the intervening periods being whittled down by successive strokes of judicial decisions."

PRIVY COUNCIL'S MISTAKES.

The Privy Council bases its decisions on the theory of perpetual lutelage of women. It relies for its knowledge and authority of Hindu Law on translations by Colebrooke, Cowell. Mc. Naugh ten and others. How an imperfect appreciation of the Sanskrit Shastric texts, resulting in wrong interpretation, has deprived women of their rights may be illustrated by an example which the author gives. "Mc Naughten, for

(Continued on page .).

*"Women in Hindu Law." By K. T. Bashyam Aiyangar, B.A., B.L., S. Ganesan, Publisher, Triplicane, Madras.)

Notes of the Day.

Belles Dames Sans Merci.

The peace of the historic Peace Pact ceremony at Paris was disturbed by the adventurous and determined ladies who, commissioned by the Committee for International Action and the National Women's Party of the United States, made a vain but courageous attempt to present a petition of protest to M. Doumergue. These belles dames sans merci had no pity on the plenipotentiaries assembled at the Quai d'Orsay to sign a document which is to herald a new era in this world by outlawing war. Viscountess Rhondda and Miss Doris Stevens rightly maintain that so long as women are outlawed by man-made laws from their legitimate opportunity of enjoying equal rights with men, this talk of peace is humbug. The spectacular move to focus world attention on this feminine grievance has succeeded in its object. The Press of the whole world has noticed it. The wife of the originator of the Peace Pact may consider the move inopportune, but millions of other women will think otherwise.

Feverish Activity.

That man of peace Mr. Baldwin will soon be having a most unpeaceful time. The Conservative Party Executive is preparing for the great campaign to win the next general election, a hazardous undertaking in view of the fact that in the hurry to safeguard this industry and that the one thing the Tories have been unable to safeguard is their own political stability. The Conservative Conference opens at Great Yarmouth and Mr. Baldwin is expected to make a historic speech. He will, of course, make a great play with the fact that it was his Government that added nearly five million voters to the electoral roll extending the franchise to women over 21, but this step which the Tories were compelled to take cannot gloss over the miserable record in other directions of the Baldwin Government. The Liberals and the Labourites will also e soon busy with their electoral programmes but so long as all the British arties are united in being unjust to India it is immaterial for us who rules at Whitehall.

Bengal Tenancy Bill.

The Bengal Tenancy Bill, which is now the subject of a hot controversy in the Bengal Legislative Council, is necessarily a complicated affair, as it seeks to adjust the conflicting claims of the landlords and tenants. It is not possible here to go into the merits of the various issues involved. But it seems on the whole that the proposed adjustment is a compromise with justice to the tenants. It is instructive to see how the question has divided and cross-divided opinion in the Council. It has of course divided Zamindari interests against the tenants' interests. It has also to some extent divided the bulk of the Muslim members against the bulk of the Hindu members. But the communal issue is fortunately subordinated to the economic one. As was to be expected, Government have voted mostly on the side of the landlords, but curiously enough, on some very controversial issues non-official Europeans have voted against Government. What is more curious is that most Swarajists too often voted with the landlords, which led one of them, Mr. J. L. Banerji, to protest against his party's attitude. The few tenants' friends tried to do away with the unconscionably high landlords' fee or "salami" to be paid by the tenant at the time of transferring his occupancy holding or to reduce the "salami" to 2 or 5 per cent. It is deplorable to find that several Swarajists voted for a 20 per cent. fee. We agree with the "Mussalman" that under the adult franchise recommended by the Nehru Committee the tenants' interests are bound to be better represented. It will also abolish divisions on communal lines.

Sinister Portents.

That a ruthless war is contemplated in official circles in this country against the Left Wing of that group which concerns itself with the work of Labour organisation is evidenced not only in that thoroughly reactionary measure, the Public Safety Bill, but also in the significant demands of the stormy petrels from Fleet Street, London, now hovering over Simla. The special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" draws attention in that rabidly anti-Indian journal to a "more efficient method" than the one suggested in the Bill of dealing with "Bolshevik agents." He would have the Government of Madras and other local governments arrest "all known agitators and a large majority well-known to the C.I.D." Then, according to him, the golden age will dawn. There will be no more strikes. "Bolshevik agents" will be suppressed and with the Indian 'Cheka' in full operation, there will be, we presume, the utmost opportunity for alien vested interests to exploit this country undisturbed.

A Thought For The Day.

"My dear subjects, let me first of all congratulate you at being able to participate in this the tenth anniversary of our Independence. I wish all of you to be independent externally as well as internally. I cannot here repeat the assurances I have already given you that I would sacrifice my very life in your service and in keeping Afghanistan independent. I think at the present moment there is no necessity for me to explain afresh how that independence is to be retained and defended. We have long passed that stage. But how did you gain it? This was gained as you all know by sacrifice and by sacrifice it will be retained. Independence has to-day raised your status in the estimation of the whole world."—King Amanullah to his people.

HOMICIDE IN AMERICA

SOME STRIKING FIGURES.

(Contributed.)

A shocking state of affairs is revealed in some recently published American statistics concerning homicide. Dr. F. L. Hoffman, who is the consulting statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, has sent to the New York "Spectator" the results of his analysis of cases of American homicide. This makes it difficult to continue to think of western culture as it exists in the United States as being anything but on the down grade. In Dr. Hoffman's own words, "the homicide figures of American cities remain the outstanding indictment of our American civilization!"

Crimes are becoming more atrocious and more difficult of detection. During the year 1927 America experienced some of the worst types of murders on record in the annals of modern crime. Last year, according to Dr. Hoffman, 122 American cities with an aggregate population of about 35,000,000 had a homicide rate of over 10 per 100,000 of population. The following table shows comparative figures for some thirty cities for the past three decades, from which the figures are taken:

Year	No. of cities	Homicides	Rate per 100,000 population
1900	31	609	5.1
1905	31	931	6.6
1910	31	1,465	8.1
1915	31	1,614	8.6
1920	31	1,756	8.5
1925	28	2,397	11.1
1926	30	2,302	10.0
1927	30	2,340	10.1

FIREARMS FOR ALL!

The outstanding aspects of the homicide statistics in the U. S. A. is the ease with which firearms are obtainable throughout the country. These are in the possessions of countless persons who have not the slightest right thereto in law or political expediency. The first essential step towards control of the murder situation is to make an end of the ficion that everyone has a right to bear arms in a civilised society. The sale of firearms should be absolutely prohibited except under rigid police control. Although some steps have been taken to curtail the sale of firearms through the mail, one large manufacturer but recentiy had a cleverly worded advertisement in a leading weekly periodical calling upon everyone to purchase arms as a measure of home protection. Possibly three-fourths of American murders are committed by firearms, a proportion not reached by any other civilised country where firearms are not in the general possession of the public.

WOHSE THAN BOLSHEVIST RUSSIA.

The American homicide rate for 1927 was 10.4 per 100,000. That of Leningrad during 1925 was 9.8. The rate for Moscow is about the same. Thus in the United States as a whole at the average murder rate at the present time is about equivalent to the prevailing rate in the two largest cities of Russia. The highest murder rate in Leningrad has been 26.7 during 1922. The highest murder rate in American cities during 1927 was reported for Memphis, Tenn, as 69.3 per 100,000. The prevailing murder rate of Memphis for some years has been even higher. The highest murder rates for 1927 have been as follows—Memphis, Tenn. 69.3; Birmingham, Ala. 63.0; Charlotte, N.C., 55.5; Jacksonville, Fla., 54.0; Atlanta, Ga. 43.4; Miami, Fla. 40.0; and East St. Louis, Ill. 39.7.

"COLOURED" PERSONS MURDERED.

All of the above cities except East St. Louis are southern cities. It is a reasonable inference that the majority of the deaths were those of coloured persons. Since the Federal Government does not concern itself with the murder situation, no adequate judicial statistics being available, the real facts of the situation are not available.

A STARTLING CONTRAST.

Dr. Hoffman presents the matter in another way showing a startling contrast. Nine cites, all southern communities with the exception of East St. Louis, with an aggregate population of 1,069,900, experienced a total of 638 deaths from homicide during 1927. The city of Los Angeles with 1,377,000 population had 91 deaths from homicide, or less than one-fourth the actual number for the nine cities. What is wrong with these cities, and what is wrong with the rest of the country where in one section homicide flourish year after year, while in other sections they are relatively rare?

Another interesting contrast is seen in the large American cities with their teeming millions, congested slums, and alleged rule of violence and crime. New York City with a population of nearly six millions had 366 deathe from homicide, or a rate of 6.1 per 100,000. If the same rate prevailed as in the nine southern cities, there would have been nearly ten times as many. Philadelphia returned a rate of 8.4. Chicago, which is always referred to as a crime centre, returned a rate of 13.3, but conditions in Chicago

(Continued on Page .)

LUCKNOW CONFERENCE STEERS CLEAR OF ROCKS.

GUNS GREET MR. KELLOGG

DUBLIN'S WELCOME TO AUTHOR OF PEACE PACT

DENSE CROWD TURNS UP AT PIER

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg and President Cosgrave aboard the United States Warship "Detroit" arrived at Kingstown this morning from Paris and they were greeted by a salvo of 18 guns.

Dense crowd was present on the pier. M. Blythe, Vice-President, Ministers, Mrs. Cosgrave, and the American Minister, Boarded the "Detroit" and welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg. The latter were taken to the shore where they were received by a Guard of Honour. Irish and American anthems were sung. Addresses were presented from public bodies to Mr. Kellogg. They were then taken in procession to Mansion House, Dublin where Mr. Kellogg was presented with the freedom of the City.—Reuter.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN

EMBARKS ON CONVALESCENCE TOUR

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, looking pale and drawn, left London for Liverpool today to embark on the steamship "Oreoma." Accompanied by his wife, daughter and younger son he is making a tour of convalescence visiting Bermuda, Havana, Panama Canal, San Francisco, Vancouver and Montreal. He managed to walk along the platform only with great difficulty leaning on the arm of his son Joseph. He was almost lifted into the train.—Reuter.

END OF LINDBERGH'S PLANE

A CHARRED WRECKAGE

LONDON, Aug. 30.

New York.—After a Statet-wide search in which the dirigible "Los Angeles" had just been ordered to participate, the bodies of M. Mereeill and Edwin Ronde, "Chiefs," respectively of the Curtiss Flying Service and Buffalo Air Port were found in the wilderness near Port Jervis beside the charred wreckage of Lindbergh's 600 horse power machine. Lindbergh did not accompany them.—Reuter.

HAILSTORM WORKS HAVOC IN ITALY

9 PERSONS KILLED

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Monza (Lombardy).—Six persons were killed and over 100 injured as the result of hailstorm between Monza and Legnano. Enormous hailstones and hurricane caused heavy damage. The small tower of the cathedral, many chimneys and telegraph wires were blown down. Many buildings collapsed at Fossati.—Reuter.

MORE CASUATIES IN MONZA HAILSTORM

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Monza.—It is now known that nine persons were killed and 40 seriously injured in hailstorm between Monza and Legnano. Hundred people have received slight injuries.—Reuter.

HURRICANE CASUALTIES IN MONTREAL

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Montreal.—Three persons have been killed and four injured in the hurricane in Berthier County.—Reuter.

AERIAL MERCHANT FLEET

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Cairo.—In view of Egypt's geographical importance the air route, Government is pushing on aviation plans. A Bill has been drafted and plans drawn up for building two aerodromes, one near Cairo and the second near Alexandria. The first one will cost nearly £90,000 and the second £100,000. The Ministry of Communications is contemplating purchasing three aeroplanes with a view to the formation of an aerial merchant fleet.—Reuter.

The "Pranveer", the Hindi bi-weekly of Nagpur, is going to re-appear from Bombay. Preliminary arrangements have been completed and the first issue will be out on the 5th September. Correspondence should be addressed to the Manager, "Pranveer", Thakurdwar, Bombay No. 2.

Calcutta.—Sister Constance Ruth, the Matron in Charge of the Staff at the Presidency General Hospital, died suddenly on Wednesday at the age of sixty-four. She was admitted to hospital for treatment on Wednesday morning and died within a few hours.—A. P.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU,

messenger of unity and peace.

THE MIRAJ CONFERENCE

MR. V. R. KOTHARI ELECTED PRESIDENT

(From A Correspondent.)

MIRAJ, Aug. 30.

The meeting of the Reception Committee confirmed the date of the Conference to Sunday, 9th September. Mr. Valchand Ramchand Kothare, ex-M.L.C., has been selected as the President. The Secretary, Mr. Shikare, has visited 6 more villages and there is strong support from every village. A large number of delegates is expected to attend the Conference. Permission to hold the session at Miraj and for the President according to the recent condition levied by the State is expected shortly. Mr. Babanna Ghuli of Malgaon is elected as Chairman of the Reception Committee.

MESSAGE OF THE CHARKHA

LEADERS TO TOUR IN U.P.

BENARES, Aug. 30.

The United Provinces Charkha Sangha proposes to conduct extensive propaganda throughout the Province in October and November in furtherance of Khadi work. Messrs. Jamnalal Bajaj, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarti and Shivaprasad Gupta have consented to tour the Province in connection with this work, and the hope is entertained that Messrs. Rajagopalachari and Shankarlal Banker will also join the party.

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru has issued a circular letter to all the District Congress Committees asking for their assistance in making arrangements for the tour.—A.P.

"KING" JUTE STILL REIGNS SUPREME

MONOPOLY OF BENGAL'S GOLDEN CROP

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

A plea for the creation of a central organisation for the control of the jute trade of Bengal was put forward at the first annual meeting of the East India Jute Association yesterday by Mr. B. Kanoria. He described the trade as the meeting ground of East and West. Reviewing the progress of the trade during the year Mr. Kanoria said that with the exception of a sharp rise in the early part of the season, the jute market throughout ruled steady with fluctuations within narrow limits. Steadily increasing consumption of hessian in America was reflected in increased consumption of the raw material. It could therefore, safely be said that despite periodical soares about substitutes for Jute, nothing would ever displaced the golden fabric of Bengal from its proud position. If the cultivators of jute in Bengal only knew the value of scientific production and scientific control of production there was no reason why the peasantry of Bengal, holding as they did a monopoly of such an important comodity, should not be among the richest in the world.—A. P.

ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR AND LADY WILSON

POONA SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY'S RESOLVE

POONA, Aug 29.

The Poona Suburban Municipality to-day adopted a resolution moved by President Rookshah Yarjung to present a farewell address to the Governor and Lady Wilson at the time of their official departure from Poona. The clause in the resolution regarding expenditure was withdrawn as the necessary funds were subscribed on the spot by the president and other supporters.

Another resolution was moved to present addresses to the Governor and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel for the Bardoli settlement. It was hotly opposed and eventually thrown out.—A. P.

SINDH QUESTION SETTLED AMICABLY

PROVINCE TO BE SEPARATED

MRS. NAIDU'S EFFORTS CROWNED WITH SUCCESS

The Lucknow Conference has achieved one more success by arriving at a settlement on the question of the separation of Sind agreeable to all parties.

Sindh shall be constituted into a separate province provided the Committee appointed to draft the scheme is satisfied that it can bear the financial burden of administration.

The Conference has also accepted the proposal of redistribution of provinces on cultural and linguistic basis and has asked the Committee to go into the merits of the claims of Karnatak, Andhra, Kerala, Oriya speaking people and C. P. Hindustani.

Dr. Ansari announced that the Hindus and Mussalmans of Sind had come to an agreement. The Hindu Maha Sabha, the Sind League, the Muslim League and the Khilafat representatives had agreed to the proposal. He urged Punjabis to follow this good example. The agreement was read out amidst cheers for the Sindhis and shouts of "Bande Mataram."

LUCKNOW, Aug. 30.

Before the All-Parties' Conference reassembled to-day, animated discussions took place between groups of the Hindu Mahasabha, the Sind representatives, the Khilafatists and the Muslim League with a view to finding a way of adjusting conflicting opinions. It transpires that unanimity has been arrived at on most of the contentions points, but in case of disagreement all sectional organisations are provided with their respective statements embodying their demands.

The All-Parties' Conference resumed its session at half past ten this morning.

Although notices of a large number of amendments to the resolution on communal representation have been received, it is understood that a way has been found whereby all parties will agree to the question being referred to a select committee of seven, Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, to enquire into and report on the question of the reservation of seats in the Punjab.—A. P.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER RECESS

After the interval Pandit Dwarka Prasad Misra moved the following resolution:—

(a) This Conference having taken into consideration the recommendations contained in the Nehru Report about the redistribution and the status of Provinces accords its approval to them as an integral part of an agreed constitution.

(b) This Conference recommends that suitable machinery be provided in the constitution for re-distribution of provinces on the principles recommended by the Committee and to take all other necessary steps to implement those recommendations.

Before this resolution was discussed the President announced that an agreement had been arrived at on the question and added the following to the above resolution: "And recommends that the Commission provided for in Clause 72 of the draft Constitution shall in conformity of the said recommendations and with the assistance of such committee or committees as it may consider desirable to appoint:—

(a) To take all necessary steps to Constitute Karnatak and Andhra into separate provinces.

(b) To amalgamate the Oriya speaking tracts in different provinces and constitute this amalgamated area into a separate province. if the people of that area are prepared to bear the financial burden which is incidental to separation.

(c) Report on the case of C. P Hindusthani, Kerala and any other linguistic areas which may desire to be constituted into separate provinces.

(d) Re-settle the boundaries of Assam and Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and C. P. Hindusthani, Kerala and Karnatak in accordance with the principles recommended by the Committee.

Mr. Dwarkaprasad Misra in moving the resolution said that the people in Northern India had not discussed this question in its true perspective but people in almost all the linguistic areas in the South understood it and discussed it on linguistic and not communal grounds. He forecasted that a redistribution on a more rational line would be necessary under the new commonwealth.

Moulvie Abdul Majid supported it.

Lala Lajpat Rai then moved the following resolution:—"This Conference having taken into consideration the report of the Nehru Committee adopts in principle the constitution outlined and recommended by it in clauses one to 87 (relating to the future Indian constitution) and directs that all consequential and auxiliary provisions consistent with the main principles of those clauses be drafted accordingly."

LALAJI'S APPEAL FOR NATIONALISM.

Lala Lajpatrai said that people might call the Report a copy of the other constitutions but he declared it was the best course to be adopted. He himself was not satisfied with all that was in the proposed constitution but as a general proposition it had his whole-hearted support.

(Continued on next page.)

SEPARATION OF SINDH

HINDU--MUSLIM COMPROMISE

The Sind resolution which had been unanimously agreed to by the Hindu Sabha, the Muslim League, the Sind League, the Khilafat and Parsi representatives ran as follows:—

"Simultaneously with the establishment of government in accordance with the Nehru Committee's Report,

Sind shall be separated from Bombay and constituted a separate province provided that:

1. After inquiry it is found:

(a) that Sind is financially self-supporting.

(b) in the event of its being found that it is not financially self-supporting on the scheme of separation being laid before the people of Sind with its financial and administrative aspects the majority of the inhabitants favour the scheme and express their readiness to bear the financial responsibilities of the new arrangement.

2. The form of government in Sind shall be the same as in other provinces under the constitution.

3. The non-Muslim minority in Sind shall be given the same privileges in the matter of representation in the Provincial and Central Legislatures as Muslim minorities are given under the Nehru Committee's Report in areas where they are in a minority."—A.P.

RAILWAYMEN'S GRIEVANCES

DRAFTING OF MEMORANDUM

ALL INDIA FEDERATION TO MEET AT SIMLA

POONA, Aug. 30.

Mr. V. V. Giri, General Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, wires from Kharagpur that the Sub-Committee of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation for drafting the memorandum of grievances of railwaymen will meet at Simla on September 8th and all Unions representing the railwaymen are requested to assist the Sub-Committee with authoritative information in their possession regarding the questionnaire already issued.

The General Council of the Federation will meet under the chairmanship of Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad at 11 a.m. on September 12th to consider the draft memorandum and to discuss ways and means for future plan of action and co-ordination of the work of the different Unions. All Unions whether affiliated or not are requested to send their representatives in view of the importance of the meeting and to help the members of the Assembly with full facts during the discussion of the resolution regarding an inquiry into the conditions of railwaymen.

Until further notice all communications to the Federation should be addressed to 29, Longwood Range, Simla.—A. P.

SIR GEORGE SCHUSTER

TO ARRIVE IN BOMBAY ON OCT. 26

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

Owing to illness and the public engagements of the Chairman of the East African Committee it has been found impossible for the Committee's report to be satisfactorily completed by 20th September, and, accordingly, Sir George Schuster will have to delay his departure for India to take up his appointment as Finance Member by a short period and will not come to Simla this season. He arrives at Bombay either on 26th October or by the following mail boat and from there will proceed to Delhi.—A. P.

BENGAL TENANCY BILL

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

Another important clause regarding the power of tenants over trees was considered to-day in the Bengal Council during the discussion of the Tenancy Law. Under the existing law the tenants' right is curtailed inasmuch as he is not entitled to cut down trees in contravention of any local custom.

In the proposed Bill this limitation is removed, but a provision giving the landlords the right over certain valuable trees if planted after the passing of this Bill is added.

The representatives of tenants pleaded for the deletion of this restriction and wanted that full right over trees, irrespective of the value or the date of planting, be vested in the tenant and they moved a large number of amendments. The discussion was, however, cut short by an announcement made by the Maharaja of Mymensingh that landlords were prepared to grant full right to tenants over trees. The Congress Party also favoured the removal of the restriction.—A. P.

N. W. F. ADMINISTRATION WAKES UP

FRANCHISE UNDER CONSIDERATION

OFFICER APPOINTED FOR INVESTIGATION

NATHIAGALI, Aug. 30.

The following communique has been issued:—

The question of introduction of elected element into the Municipal Committees of the N. W. F. Province has engaged the attention of the administration of the Province on various occasions during the past 12 years, in particular the substitution of a system of election for the present nomination was among the recommendations of the Frontier Enquiry Committee, which sat in 1922. In order to ascertain the fairest method of giving representation to the different classes of the inhabitants, the Chief Commissioner has now directed the preparation of electoral rolls in certain municipalities and an extra Assistant Commissioner has been placed on special duty for the purpose in Peshawar. The object is to ascertain the number of voters, who would be qualified to vote under any particular franchise. No rate of franchise and no proportion of representation has yet been determined, but when the number of voters qualified to vote under any given franchise is known it is hoped to evolve, in consultation with the leaders of the different communities, a system of election, which will give fair and just representation to the various classes of residents of municipality.—A. P.

WAR ON COMMUNISTS

GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL TO REFER BILL TO COMMITTEE

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

It is understood that the Government will propose in the Assembly reference of the Communist Removal Bill to a select committee. Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Swarajist, has sent in a notice proposing the circulation of the Bill to elicit public opinion.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS

Sydney.—Ecclesiastics and laymen are pouring in from all over the world including most outlandish places, for example, six Maori Chiefs and a Fijian Chief, to attend the Roman Catholic Eucharistic Congress.

Arrangements are being made to accommodate 35,000 visitors. The Papal Delegate, Cardinal Cerretti, arrived here today and was welcomed by a vast crowd at Woolloomooloo Wharf which was draped in scarlet green and Cardinal's purple.

A great procession went to St. Mary's Cathedral which, the Cardinal declared, was "comparable to any Cathedral in the old world." "Te Deume" was sung after which the Cardinal delivered a message from the Pope to "Far distant but most beloved children of Australia."—Reuter.

GIMCRACK STAKES.

LONDON, Aug 30.

At York to-day Gimcrack Stakes (six furlongs) resulted as follows:—

The Black Abbot	1
Roigrey	2
Buland Bala	3

Starting prices eleven to eight against the Black Abbot, nine to two against Roigrey ten to one against Buland Bala.

Ten ran. Won by one and a half lengths. Two lengths separated second and third.—Reuter.

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C. P. CEMENT

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ALL ROUND PROGRESS

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL COMMITTEE'S REPORT

ATTEMPT AT EDUCATING TEACHERS

The administration report of the Schools Committee for the year ending 31st March, 1928, was considered chapter by chapter at the meeting of the Committee on Thursday evening. At the outset, the Chairman of the Schools Committee observed that as a whole the report was very satisfactory since it revealed an all-round progress.

The number of pupils on rolls in Municipal Schools had risen during the year of the report from 47,087 to 50,249. It was a matter for satisfaction that the increase in numbers was fairly well distributed on all sides. Even the Urdu schools showed a continuous increase, which was, indeed, a notable fact.

SOME FEATURES OF REPORT.

By pursuing a policy of watchful retrenchment, the Committee has been able to effect an appreciable decrease in the total expenditure to the extent of Rs. 87,076 notwithstanding the Committee's following a policy of advancement in the spread of Primary education in the city. There had been some increases in certain heads of expenditure including the following:—

Headmasters and teachers, servants and stipends of students under training.

The items in respect of which drastic retrenchment has been effected, are as follows:—

Rent, cost of books, furniture, prizes, contingencies, grants-in-aid to Primary schools and municipal share towards provident fund.

The opening and closing balances for the year of the report were respectively Rs. 4,15,987 and Rs. 4,34,507. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 29,46,914 and the total receipts were Rs. 29,65,454 out of which the municipal grant alone amounted to Rs. 29,19,065. The Government grant received for the year was Rs. 0,50,699. In addition to this grant Government gave an extra provisional grant of Rs. 2,25,999 on the additional expenditure incurred on compulsory Primary education. The average expenditure per pupil for the whole year was Rs. 54-7-0 as against Rs. 54-8-0 for the previous year.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

The Boy Scout movement in Municipal Schools showed marvellous progress during the year under report. The most important event for Scouts in the year was the All-India Scout Jamboree which was held on the Bombay Race Course in December, 1927. The report frankly admits that there has not been any progress worth recording in the matter of the Girl Guide Movements during the year. The number of handicraft classes rose during the year from 13 to 15. The report states that the Tamil and Malayalam schools opened in recent years are flourishing and it seems that many more schools of this kind will have to be opened in the near future. At present there are 3 Tamil day schools, one Tamil night school and one Malayan school.

It was during the year of report that the first attempt was made to bring together the teachers in what is called educational conferences convened with the object of encouraging full interchange of thoughts between the teachers on educational topics.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMAL SOCIETY, KARACHI.

The 55th annual report of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Karachi, for the year 1927-28 shows a steady increase in the number of cases detected, and the encouraging result is largely due to the energetic superintending and veterinary staff of the Society. During the period under report 3,040 cases were dealt with by the Society and the fines realized amounted to Rs. 11,775-8. The number of animals treated as out-patients by the Superintendent and Veterinary Surgeon was 2,822, excluding 80 animals brought by the police as compared with 2,440, excluding 75 animals brought by the police during the last year. The interest and approval of the general public in the work of the Society is evident by the growing co-operation of private individuals in reporting cases and assisting the Society generally with information. Owing to the steady increase in number of out-patients, the Society finds it essential to have a Veterinary Hospital of its own to deal adequately with such cases. Should any donor come to the assistance of the Society in this connection, the Hon. Secretary of the S. P. C. A., Karachi, will give full particulars as to the cost, etc.

WORLD'S RECORD IN ½-MILE SWIMMING

LONDON, Aug. 29.

At Dundee Miss Cissie Stewart did half a mile, free style swimming, in twelve minutes 33 and three-fifth seconds, clipping three and three-fifth seconds from the world record held by the American Miss Norelius.—Reuter.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Hague.—Government have informed Washington that it is preparing to sign the Peace Pact.—Reuter.

VALUE OF INDEPENDENCE

RAISES AFGHANISTAN IN WORLD'S ESTIMATION

AMANULLAH ON ITS RETENTION AND DEFENCE

PESHAWAR, August 29.

The tenth anniversary of Afghan independence was celebrated at Paghman, the summer seat of the Afghan Government from August 16th to 23. About 1,000 persons were present including Afghan officials representatives of Foreign Legations, students and 100 Indians. Some 100 Afghan ladies were present about one half of them being dressed in the latest European costumes and without any pretence at 'purdah', while remaining one half were veils and the Turkish 'charshaf'. Admission to the Jashan was limited only to those wearing European dress, the entrance being by tickets. Queen Souriya who was rather indisposed did not attend the opening ceremony but was present with the King at the football, cricket and hockey matches and other amusements during the succeeding days. The Jashan was held in saahani Bahar.

King Amanullah on arrival was welcomed by Sardar Wali Mohammed Khan, the Afghan Minister of War, who read an address eulogising the services rendered by King Amanullah to the cause of freedom and progress of Afghanistan and wished the King would live long so that under his rule and guidance the country would make still further progress.

AMANULLAH ON INDEPENDENCE

King Amanullah in reply said: My dear subjects, let me first of all congratulate you at being able to participate in this the tenth anniversary of our Independence. I wish all of you to be independent externally as well as internally. I cannot here repeat the assurances I have already given you that I would sacrifice my very life in your service and in keeping Afghanistan independent. I think at the present moment there is no necessity for me to explain afresh how that independence is to be retained and defended. We have long passed the stage. But how did you gain it? This was gained as you all know by sacrifice and by sacrifice it will be retained. Independence has to-day raised your status in the estimation of the whole world."

Concluding, King Amanullah stressed the need for spreading education, particularly female education, in Afghanistan.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS

COMMITTEE PREPARES QUESTIONNAIRE

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Committee appointed in last October for the re-organisation of primary and secondary school courses and the introduction of vocational training have recently issued their questionnaire which seeks to elicit information on various points relating to the subject. Copies of the questionnaire can be had from the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Poona. The questionnaire states that those desiring to give evidence should send their replies before the 7th September.

AKSA MOSQUE OPENED

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Jerusalem.—The Grand Mufti opened the Aksa Mosque which had been closed for four years for repairs costing £67,000 in the presence of over 20,000 Muslims from all over the Near East. Among those present were Mr. Luke, Acting High Commissioner and the Emir of Transjordania.—Reuter.

BILLS IN ASSEMBLY ON SEPT. 13

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

Eight bills have been ballotted for introduction in the Assembly on the 13th September. Four of these are those which have already been ballotted for 8th September. The new ones are (1) by Lalchand Nevalrai to omit Sind from the Scheduled Districts Act, (2) by Amarnath Dutt to amend the Incometax Act of 1922 and the Civil Procedure Code and (3) by B. Das to penalise use of pictures of gods and goddesses as trade marks.—A. P.

TANSA LAKE OVERFLOWS.

H. B. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, writes:—

"Tansa Lake commenced to overflow at 11 a.m. on 29th August 1928."

B. B. AND C. I. RLY. REPAIRED.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Bulsar, B. B. and C. I. Railway, tires with reference to his wire of yesterday regarding washaways at mile 111 between Daman Road and Udvada that the line has been repaired and normal running will be resumed from eighteen hours to-day.—A.P.

Akola.—A grand procession numbering nearly 10,000 persons proceeded without incident past all the local mosques with music and carrying "Ganapati" idols for immersion. About 150 families observed the Ganapati festival according to the Tilak calendar and the ten days' programme included public lectures and "kathas" and "kirtans" as well as athletic sports. The Maharashtra Seva Samaj and the local School scouts and other volunteer organisations reinforced the police arrangements.—A.P.

INIQUITIES OF THE LAND REVENUE SYSTEM

A CRUSHING INDICTMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—As the Bardoli dispute rings in the ears, the following extracts on the land revenue system, taken from "The Lordship of the World" by C. J. O'Donnel Ex M. P. London, pages 164-167, will be read with interest and profit and seriously pondered over:—

"I have recently come across a memorandum by him* on the agrarian question in India, which he used in the House during a debate on the Indian budget. I have space only to quote a few of the authorities on which he relied, but I should first notice that the most generously recognized the vast work for good that the Indian Civil Service had achieved in nearly every field, except the all-important one of finance. It may be truly said that the most just Government ever set up by a conquering power has been wrecked chiefly by the follies of the tax gatherers.

Sir George Wingate in reporting on the fierce agrarian riots in 1877 in Bombay, where he was a high-placed official, wrote: "What must have been the state of things which can compel cultivators, proverbially patient and long suffering, accustomed to more or less of ill-usage and injustice at all times, to redress their wrongs by murder and in defiance of an ignominious death to themselves? How must their sense of justice have been violated? How must they have been bereft of all hope of redress from law or Government before their patient and peaceful natures could be roused to the point of desperation required for such a deed?"

In 1893 the Hon. Mr. A. Rogers of the Indian Civil Service and ex-Member of the Bombay Council, writing to the Under-Secretary of State for India, stated:

"In the eleven years from 1830 to 1840 there were sold by auction for the collection of land revenue the occupancy rights of 1,963,364 acres of land held by 840,713 defaulters, in addition to 'personal' property to the value of Rs. 2,985,081. Of the 1,963,364 acres, 1,174,143 had to be bought in on the part of the Government for want of bidders, that is to say, very nearly 60 per cent. of the land supposed to be fairly and equitably assessed could not find purchasers, and only the balance of 779,142 acres was sold. The evils of the farming system in Bombay have been pointed out in my History of the Bombay Land Revenue, but I doubt if that system at its worst could have shown such a spectacle as that of nearly 850,000 ryots (heads of families) in the course of eleven years sold out of about 1,900,000 acres of land."

Roundly, one-eighth part of the entire agricultural population of the Madras Province was sold out of land and home in little more than a decade. Not only were their farms brought to auction but their poor personal belongings, their furnitures and their cooking utensils, their beds and everything but their scanty clothes were sold to provide money for "Imperial" expenditure. The picture is incomplete till it is remembered that these eleven years of "denudation" immediately followed the terrible famine of 1877-8 during which Madras lost 3,000,000 of its inhabitants by starvation. The bureaucrats who, stolidly committed this stupendous adminstrative crime, were honest, kindly Englishmen, moved from one district to another every couple of years, working hard and thinking little, mere cogs in the financial machine.

The "Pioneer," the most able and conservative journal in India, commenting on a commission of inquiry, stated that, "the final element of distress that broke the peasants' heart must be looked for in the revised land revenue assessments, in themselves extravagantly heavy." "The enhancements made at the recent revision were, judging by all known standards, excessive. Viewed in conjunction with the status of those on whom they were imposed they were ruinous. On individual villages the tax was often doubled. On individual holdings it was content by more than doubled. The assessment is judged from its own mouth; and we find it imposing enchancements of 38 per cent. in face of admitted depression, or forcing 77 per cent. down the throats of the local officers. A 'more damning indictment' was never recorded against a civilised Government."

The facts in regard to the Punjab and Upper India showed similar unwisdom. Mr. O'Donnell tried hard to impress them on the conscience of Parliament, but got no support from Mr. Parnell or his followers. Half a century ago Lord Lawrence declared in evidence before a committee of the House of Commons that British Rule in India must fail if the agricultural population became its foe. The troubles in India at the present day give point to this warning. England has suffered and will suffer from her disregard of Mr. O'Donnell's counsels".

"There is no more pathetic figure in the British Empire than the Indian peasant. His masters have ever been unjust to him. He is ground until everything has been expressed, except the marrow of his bones."—Mr. Herbert Compton, in "Indian Life", 1904.

The Introduction to "The Lordship of the World" begins with the following lines placed at the top:—

"God gives us men. A time like this demands.
Great hearts, strong minds, true faith and willing hands:
Men, whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men, who have honour, men who will not lie."

Oliver Wendell Holmes.

ought to sink deep in the hearts of statesmen and politicians.—yours etc,

RESURGAMUS.

*Mr. F. H. O'Donnell ex M. P. brother of the author.

"The Government assessment does not leave enough food to the cultivator to support himself and his family throughout the year."—Sir William Hunter, K.C.S.I., the Historian of India in the Viceroy's Council, 1883.

INDIAN STATES AND SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.

The All-Parties' Conference unanimously adopted Mr. Manilal Kothari's resolution approving the recommendations of the Nehru Committee in regard to the Indian States. Mr. Kothari declared that Indian Princes were spending lakhs of rupees to achieve continued domination over their subjects and were submitting their demands to the Butler Commission.

Mr. Kothari strongly condemned the Princes of the Indian States who were squandering lakhs of rupees which was the property of their subjects in engaging Sir Leslie Scott to put up their case for continued unadulterated domination over the subjects before the Butler Commission. The question whether the States subjects ever possibly accept any recommendation from the Commission, had been ignored by the Princes altogether. The Commission had never heard a word on their behalf and it was probably appointed only to find the ways and means to check the spread of the rising tide of Indian Nationalism into the Indian States.

Concluding the speaker said the theory of direct relationship between the Crown and the Princes had no foundation in law, treaties or convention. The States entered into treaties and alliances either with the East India Company or the Government of India but never with the British Foreign Secretary.

Mr. Pathik (Ajmere) seconded the resolution.—A. P.

SIR T. SAPRU'S SPEECH.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru stated that no constitution could be stable unless this problem was thoroughly dealt with. His own feeling in regard to the States was not very happy: but looking at them from a broader point of view the Indian States were only places where such Swaraj as they possessed existed. The real India even to-day was found in the Indian States. The best that could be found in our culture, traditions, art and literature was there. There were several capable Dewans in these States to-day who could acquit themselves much more creditably than the second or third class Governor in British India belonging to the I.C.S. (Hear, hear). He deplored the fact that the Indian States were not marching with the times and were still thinking in the terms of 15 century A.D. or even B.C. (Laughter).

He refused to believe the Indian princes were happy under the present domination by the British as there had been strong opposition towards their aspirations by the Government of India, particularly the Political Department. Concluding Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru declared: I cannot for the life of me understand how the constitutional rights of the Princes will suffer under the Indian commonwealth. If they have hitherto borne the autocratic rule of foreigners why should they fight shy to entrust themselves to the Indian democracy, men of their own religion, and their own country when we have declared the firm resolve to abide by their treaties. If the Indian States recognised the implications of the Federated India nothing would be better for both.

SEPARATION OF SINDH.

(Continued from previous page.)

As for the defensive arrangements in future he stated Indians had fought battles before the advent of the British and they would do same without them. With regard to communal representation which would be discussed in a separate resolution Lala Lajpatrai wished the Committee had courage to abolish communal representation for ever, (hear hear), but India was to have the suggested safeguards for 10 years. He appealed to the delegates to view the question with broad nationalism.

This resolution was passed amidst acclamations thus doing away with 20 amendments which were tabled.—A. P.

At this stage Mr. Chagla moved an amendment to Clause 87.

Pandit Nehru and others seem to be agreeable to the amendment.

The Conference rose at 5-30 and meets to-morrow at 8-30 to discuss question of communal representation.

A GROUNDLESS APPREHENSION

STATEMENT OF MAHASABHAITES

LUCKNOW, Aug. 30.

At the All-Parties' Conference, to-day, Dr. Moonje, on behalf of the Hindu Maha Sabha, officially submitted the following statement:—The representatives of the Hindu Moha Sabha present in this Conference accord to the draft constitution their support generally. They, however, desire to draw attention to some points which require further consideration. The Report analysing the causes of the communal controversy between the Hindu and Muslim communities in India says that the Muslims being in a minority in India as a whole fear that the majority may harass them, and to meet this difficulty a novel suggestion has been made that they should at least dominate in some parts of India. This clearly indicates the genesis of the Muslim demand for the separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency.

The past history and the general temperament of the Hindus generally belies this apprehension. It is for this reason that the Hindu Maah Sabha cannot look with favour on any attempt at reconciliation not based on strictly national lines. The Maha Sabha has all along pleaded for disentangling the question of the separation of Sind from all such considerations and for dealing with that question on its merits and as a part of a general scheme for the redistribution of provinces. The representatives of the Hindu Maha Sabha desire the Conference to note the facts admitted in the report that the committee is not yet in possession of all the relevant facts such as were placed before them by representatives from the Karnatic and that in the absence of sufficent data regarding the financial position they are unable to give a definite opinion on the question.

CASE NOT MADE OUT.

It is therefore obvious that a case has not yet been made out for the separation of Sind and the representatives of the Hindu Maha Sabha are therefore of the opinion that the question of the separation of Sind should be left over for further examination. They desire to say that, in their opinion, a linguistic bars should not be made the sole or the main consideration in deciding the question of the redistribution of provinces if the aim be to evolve India as a solid nation made up of such provinces.

In regard to the reservation of seats for minorities with power to contest additional seats they suggest that such reservation should be given only in those provinces where the strength of the minority is not more than fifteen per cent of the population.

Concerning the procedure for the amendment of the Constitution when necessary, representatives of the Hindu Maha Sabha accord their full approval to the recommendations made on this subject in the report.

DIVISION OF FUNCTIONS.

Regarding division of functions between the Central and Provincial Governments the representatives of the Hindu Maha Sabha consider the recommendations made in the report in this behalf generally satisfactory though in their opinion they require an improvement in the direction of strengthening the powers of the central Government regarding superintendence direction and control in matters relating to provincial Governments in the interest of peace order and good Government. Regarding the question of franchise they are in general accord with the scheme as recommended in the report. If the scheme of general adult franchise is not found feasible they are of opinion that whatever scheme of franchise may be decided upon it should be made applicable to all persons of all communities and should be entirely free from any differentiation on communal grounds.—A. P.

REDISTRIBUTION OF PROVINCES

JOINT CONFERENCE HELD ON WEDNESDAY

LUCKNOW, Aug. 29.

Hitherto the spirit prevailing at Lucknow has been cordial and atmosphere suitable for amicable discussions. Party leaders hope that there will not be much trouble even to-morrow, when controversial resolutions relating to the reservation of seats, communal protection and redistribution of provinces come to be discussed. If trouble arises at all, it is likely to be from the Punjab and Sindh delegates.

All the Punjab men irrespective of caste or creed, met privately to-day and conferred till late this evening with a view to come to some arrangements to enable them to take a united attitude to-morrow in regard to the reservation of seats. It is believed that as yet no agreement has been arrived at. Bengal delegates have decided to support the Nehru Committee's suggestion in regard to Bengal. In an in camera meeting of the Hindu Sabha, it is understood responsible leaders have succeeded in impressing upon the extreme left wingers not to be insistent, but for the sake of unanimity to concede as much as possible.

A JOINT CONFERENCE.

Pandit Motilal, Dr. Ansari, Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpatrai, Abul Kalam Azad and several other leaders held a joint conference at Butler Palace to arrive at a decision on the best possible way to meet the wishes of all in regard to the redistribution of provinces. It is understood that an amendment will be moved to-morrow to the effect that in order to secure redistribution of provinces on a linguistic and cultural basis on the demand of a majority a commission be appointed (a) to form the Karnatak and Andhra into separate provinces (b) to examine thoroughly the question of separation of Utkal from Behar and Orissa and Hindusthani districts from the Central Provinces, (c) to revise the boundaries of Bengal, Assam, Behar and Orissa with a view to include all Bengal speaking districts into one province and (d) to separate Sindh from Bombay. It is believed that this amendment will be agreed to by all sections and communities.

MUSLIM LEAGUE TO SUBMIT STATEMENT.

(Later)—The position so far as could be ascertained on the eve of important and controversial discussions with regard to communal representation and redistribution of provinces and Indian States stands thus: The Muslim League will submit a statement laying down the points contained in to-day's manifesto, while the Khilafatists may put forward several amendments embodying the demands adopted by the Muslim All-Parties' Conference. Dr. Moonje will probably read out a statement explaining the Hindu viewpoints. All these documents are in process of formulation at the time of wiring.—A. P.

MR. R. B. TLAK RELEASED

CONGRATULATED BY NON-BRAHMINS

NOT AFRAID TO GO TO JAIL AGAIN

POONA, Aug. 30.

Mr. Ramchandra Balwant Tilak, son of the late Lokamanya Tilak, who was sent to Yerawda jail for ten days for failure to give security under section 107 Cr. P. C. in connection with the Ganapati celebration incidents in Poona, was released today and was taken in a procession through the principal thoroughfares of the city. He was profusely garlanded "en route" and when on reaching the late Lokamanya's statue at Reay Market he stopped to garland that statue, there were cries of "Lokamanya and Mahatma Gandhi ki jai" and "Rambhau Tilak ki jai". The procession wended its way to Gaikwad Wada past the residence of Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

A congraulatory meeting was held at Bhakar Wadi, the untouchables' quarters and later, a meeting was held at Gaikwad Wada at which Mr. Jawalkar the Non-Brahmin leader in the course of a speech congratulated Ramchandra Tilak on behalf of the Non-Brahmins and the Satyashodhaks. He said that though they regarded the late Lokamanya as a political enemy, they would concede that Ramchandra was fighting for the right principle, namely, that the father's estate must go to his sons.

"GREAT INJUSTICE."

The Lokamanya's son in a speech said that great injustice had been done to him in the lower court as well as in the High Court. He declared that the Satyagraha which had just terminated, namely, his ten days' residence at Yerawda jail in the cause of the old Ketwl calendar was but the harbinger of another to follow next month in the cause of the untouchables when he would celebrate Ganapati Utsav according to the old calenwar.—A. P.

BOXING IN LONDON

FLYWEIGHT CHAMPION RETAINS TITLE

LONDON, Aug. 29.

In a fifteen round boxing contest in London's matches for the word's title in the open air at the Clapton stadium, to-day, the British European Flyweight champion, Johnny Hill the British champion beat the American newsboy Brown on points.

OUT BOXED.

Hill, who was cleverer and speedier throughout, scored with beautiful lefts and quickly gained lead in points. The American was unable to fathom the Scots' science and was outboxed in the majority of rounds.—Reuter's Special.

BALDOCK BEATS JOHNNY BROWN

LONDON, Aug. 29.

There were amazing scenes in the boxing match at Clapton stadium before a record crowd of 50,000 spectators in which Baldock beat Johnny Brown in the second round, the latter's seconds throwing in towel, in the match for the world's title in the open-air.—Reuter.

ATTENDANCE AT JAMSHEDPUR WORKS.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total attendance at the Jamshedpur Works on Wednesday (the 29th inst.) was 8,668.

PALESTINE'S DEMAND FOR PARLIAMENT

AFGHAN WOMEN DISCARD PURDAH

Kazim Pasha, the President, "Lajnatul Tanfizia", Palestine, interviewed by the Editor of "Palestine Bulletin", said:—

"There should be no fear for the Jews from our demand of a parliament. We have definitely stated in our memorandum to the High Commissioner that neither do we want Britain to break her pledges nor do we want to take up hostile attitude towards them. We want to remain friends of the Jews and treat them on equal terms. But this much is certain that we do not like and cannot tolerate the Zionists who call Palestine their "house."

We have no objection to Jews coming down and settling down in Palestine but this process should not be carried too far beyond the resources of Palestine. Ten thousand fresh settlers every year will be too many but we have no objection to the settlement of about two to five hundred every year.

As for the question of Hebrew and Arabic this will be settled by the Parliament.

Questioned further Kazim Pasha said that if the British Government did not accede to this demand we shall continue to agitate and press our demands.

WILL IRAK RECOGNISE THE TITLE OF IBN SAUD?

"Baghdad" is informed that one of the important points to be decided between Sultan Ibn Saud and the Government of Irak is whether the Government of Irak should recognise the suzerainty of Sultan Ibn Saud over Hejaz or should hold the present position. There was a proposal of appointment of political representatives in Riaz, Mecca, and Baghdad but this proposal could be entertained only when the Irak Government recognises the title of "King of Hejaz" also for the Sultan. The Government of Irak has appointed Sir Abdul Mohsim Beg Sadun to represent Irak in this matter.

TRANSJORDANIA CONFERENCE.

A conference of representative Arabs was held in Transjordania under the presidentship of Husein Pasha. The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) Transjordania is an independent hereditary state with its head as Amir Abdulla.

(2) The Government of Transjordania will be representative of the people and responsible to the elected representatives.

(3) In the opinion of this conference "Mandate" only means that Transjordania will take only technical help from Britain.

(4) In the opinion of this conference the Balfour declaration about the Zionist Home in Palestine is the violation of Britain's pledges.

(5) Transjordania will not be responsible for any expenditure that may be incurred by the foreign power in Transjordania or outside.

AFGHANISTAN AND PERSIA.

"Pak-i-Rawan" says that the relations between Afghanistan and Persia have recently become closer and in view of impending mutual friendly schemes it was regarded necessary to appoint an Ambassador in the place of an ordinary representative.

TURKISH DELEGATIONS TO KABUL.

Kazim Pasha will shortly lead a military delegation to Kabul. This Delegation will go in accordance with the classes of the treaty recently signed between the two Kingdoms. It consists of five military experts headed by Kazim Pasha. Kazim Pasha will hold the office of the president of the military council of Afghanistan and will organise the forces of Afghanistan on modern lines.

Several Turkish educationists will also shortly leave for Afghanistan and the head of this delegation will be the chief adviser to the ministry of education in Afghanistan. It is expected some lady teachers will also be imported in Afghanistan from Turkey.

MODERN INFLUENCES IN AFGHANISTAN.

About fifteen hundred of women and girls of Kabul in welcoming their Majesties King and Queen of Afghanistan gave proof of their modernity by coming out unveiled with small Afghan flag on their breasts. Bilquis Khanum delivered the following speech:—

All are happy to welcome Your Gracious Majesties back to the motherland but our weaker sex feels so overjoyed that our feelings are beyond expression.

Man has enslaved us and deprived us of the rights of humanity but Your Majesty's efforts show that of men who keep us in bondage there are some blessed personalities who want to introduce reforms and give us our due rights in society. It is remarkable indeed that nobody taught Your Majesty to try for the emancipation of women but it was Your Majesty's true conception of religion and the vividity of ideals that led to the present welcome movement.

Your Majesty travelled in centres of civilization and the great success that was achieved everywhere was a source of pride for the daughters of Afghanistan who are being brought up under your physical and spiritual protection.

Finally we hope Your Majesty's return will mark the beginning of a revolution in female world and Your Majesty will be remembered in history as the great leader of women. ("Aman.")

HOMICIDE IN AMERICA

(Continued from page 6.)

are improving, for during the preceding year the rate was 16.7. An improvement is also shown for Detroit, where the rate has been reduced from 25.3 to 18.7. Boston in 1927 had only 31 homicides, or a rate of 3.9. Baltimore with a slightly higher population had 84 homicides or a rate of 10.3.

THE BRITISH RATE.

Internationally the most interesting comparison that Dr. Hoffman makes is between the United States and England and Wales. In 1926 the homicide death-rate for England and Wales was 7 per million, which compares with a rate of 104 per million for American cities! The English rate has varied very slightly during the last eleven years, from 5 per million in 1918 to 8 per million in 1919 and 1920. The American rate has continuously increased, while the English rate at the end of the period is the same as at the beginning.

Great Fluctuations in Cotton.

What is the future hereafter? If you wish to know it Please purchase Professor SHAH'S WEEKLY COTTON FORECAST, containing daily fluctuations. Charge only Rs. 10. Visiting hours in morning from 9 to 1 p.m. and in evening from 6 to 8 (S.T.) Second Carpenter Street, Null Bazar, Bombay No. 4. Whole life history is predicted by examining Palm. Horroscopes are prepared, and examined. Special accommodation for Ladies.

PROFESSOR SHAH alias

MANEKLAL VADILAL SHAH.

WOMEN IN HINDU LAW.

(Continued from page 6.)

instance, declared that under Hindu Law, coverture incapacitated women from contracts basing his conclusion on the text of Manu 'An act or transaction entered into by a person, who is not independent, cannot be valid.' He failed to recognise that Manu only meant that a person who is under the protection of another cannot be bound by a contract with the person in authority. This is the explanation of Yadnyavalka; and Vidnyaneswar gives illustrations of these. They are the contracts between teacher and pupil, husband and wife, master and servant and the like. The author refers to several texts to show that in the Vedic period, the women were very learned and used to hold open discussions with learned men, a woman married at an adult age, an age at which she could manage and govern the house of her husband, widows could re-marry by performing certain sacrifices, women could not only adopt but could also be adopted, and the proprietory rights of women were the same as men's. What a difference between a Hindu woman's condition then and now! The irrepressible agitation carried on at present by educated women and some sympathetic men for sex equality is an indication of the times which is welcome. It is needless to say that in the interest of the Hindu society, a Hindu woman should be given such status and such proprietory rights as will compare favourably with those of women of other civilised communities. The book which is so instructive ought to prove of great use to everybody taking part in the cause of woman's liberation."

DR. GOUR'S BILL.

PARSI OPPOSITION

(BY FREDOON K. DADACHANJI.)

The following is the concluding portion of the article of Mr. Fredoon K. Dadachanji on the above subject. The first part appeared in Thursday's issue:—

The Zoroastrian religious ceremonies are so numerous that they can never be performed when one of the married couple is a non-Zoroastrian. On the death of a husband or wife, indispensable rites are performed wherein the other party of the couple is named and rites performed including her or him. No non-Zoroastrian can ever be named in any such rite. In fact a female is considered to have gone straight out of the Parsi fold, as soon as she marries a non-Zoroastrian. That is the considered opinion of the late well-known Advocate-General, Sir Thomas J. Strangman, who was consulted by the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet, when a Parsi woman who had married a Christian, was considered an outcaste by the Trustees and consequently her corpse was not allowed to be placed in the same Tower of Silence in which corpses of the Parsis inside the fold were consigned. The destruction of their religious rites and customs is calamitous which the Parsis have tried for 13 long centuries to avoid. For the protection of their religious rites and customs, they left house and home. They left their own beloved and bracing country Persia and travelled down the then unknown shores of India. We have been afforded religious freedom so far and we deem that our most sacred possession in India. From the time they found shelter on the shores of India 13 centuries ago, it never happened that any non-Zoroastrian has assailed so directly their religion and their religious and cherished customs as Dr. Gour. We now appeal to the proclamation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria in 1858, wherein she assured all the races living in India, that there would be never any the least interference with their religion. We ask all sane Indians to help us albeit a microscopic minority, to assert the sanctity of every religion and assure non-interference with the same.

APPEAL TO VICEROY AND NEHRU COMMITTEE.

I submit that any legislative enactment which contravenes this fundamental Magna Charta, would be, 'ultra vires'. Even if this is not so, it is the duty of the governing class, to hold the balance even between the various Indian subjects. The present is a most violent, though seemingly indirect attack which has to be beaten back by all means in our power. I think it is necessary now to appeal not only to the Viceroy to veto such legislation, but also to the Nehru Committee that is passing the Swaraj Constitution and the President of the Congress. It is necessary that the Nehru Committee when drafting the Swaraj Constitution of India should lay down as the fundamental basis of the whole of the Constitution that no member of one community, shall either directly or indirectly attack the religion of any other or shall interfere either directly or indirectly with the same either by legislature or otherwise. Every such interference shall render the piece of legislation void as against every community that repudiates it. Each community must be left to decide for itself by its majority, all the legislation that it shall have, but no other community shall have any say in the same. Any legislation which attacks religion or religious rites of any other community should be only binding on the community, the member whereof has moved the legislature and on no other community. Unless this fundamental rule is laid down there is no likelihood of unity, harmony or peace. Prosecution of faith would otherwise be impossible and India will be torn to worse pieces than hitherto.

APPEAL TO THE CONGRESS.

The Congress should further pass a resolution condemning this attack on the Parsis and the Parsi religion and customs. This is the only way in which a minor community like the Parsis can be assured that after the Swaraj, the balance will be held even between the various religions. All the minor communities must be assured that they will be as free to hold their religious views and perform their rites and customs as they have been hitherto under the proclamation of Queen Victoria of 1858. A knock at Parsi marriage system will destroy the Parsi family and Parsi social fabric, the Parsi religious rites and prayers, and thus destroy the very source of all that is good, noble elevating, refined and admirable in this community, one of the most forward in Asia. Destroy the family units and social life of Parsis and its nobility, ancestry, its 'pregiousness will be destroyed for ever. The Civil Marriage will be potent enough to accomplish this devilish task.

The population of Parsis in Persia was 3 to 4 centuries ago, 5 lakhs. In about 1840 it had come down to 7,000 souls all told, thanks to a "permissive law" which was enacted in Persia. This tyrannical "permissive law" did not insist upon conversion of Parsis into Islamism by force! It only enacted that if a Parsi died leaving any number of children and any one of them turned a Mahomedan, the entire fortune of the deceased was to go to such a convert alone, unless the others also became converts when they could share too. This oppressive law led one or the other children of the deceased to turn traitor to their religion for the sake of self and that in its turn compelled the other children also to conversion into Islamism, when they wanted a share in the estate of their deceased parents. Only 7,000 Parsi men and women and children all told could be counted in 1840 or so in Persia as a result of this "permissive enactment." Dr. Gour and his ilk should leave alone this much oppressed race to work out its own salvation and not thrust their unsolicited attentions on our hitherto peace-loving race. Otherwise the consequences will be woeful to both the sides. "Verbum Sa."

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT OF WADALA YARD

PORT TRUST'S AGREEMENT WITH G.I.P. RAILWAY

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 28th August 1928, the following were the main items of business disposed of:

A Government Notification appointing Mr. D. S. Burn a member of the Board vice Mr. T. G. Russell, appointed to act on the Railway Board, was recorded.

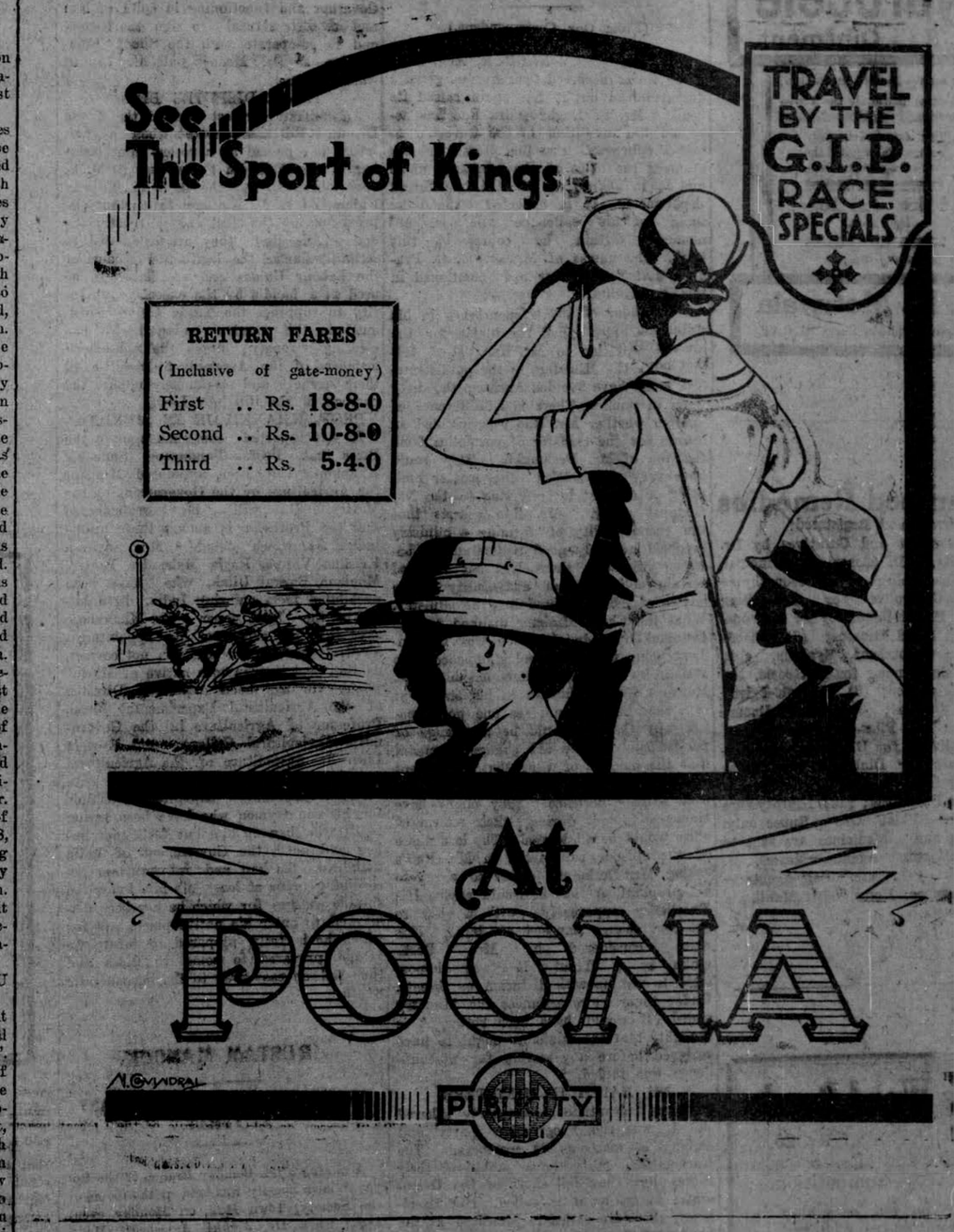
Subject to the approval of Government the Board approved the conditions of surrender of the existing lease and grant of a new lease for 99 years of the site occupied by the Watson's Annexe, Apollo Reclamation, the lessee undertaking to demolish the present structures and to erect new and up-to-date residental buildings in its place. Renewals of certain other leases on the Elphinstone Estate were also sanctioned.

The Board approved the conditions of an agreement with the G. I. P. Railway for electrical equipment, at the cost of the latter, of the Wadala Railway Yard (B. P. T. Railway) in order that the new G. I. P. electric locomotives may be able to use the Yard. In this connection the Board sanctioned an expenditure estimated at Rs. 56,500 for re-laying certain tracks with 90 lbs. rails.

The following estimates of expenditure were also sanctioned:—

(1) Rs. 35,140 for re-alignment of roads and railway tracks at Grain Depot in order to enable additional land to be leased to the General Motors (India) Ltd., and to improve the general layout of the depot and render further storage space available.

(2) Rs. 2,600 for provision of glazed tiling for the floors and walls of the Infant Welfare and Maternity Blocks now being erected at Wadi Punder, at an estimated cost of Rs. 17,200 in connection with the Trust's Employees' Welfare Scheme.



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C. P. MINISTERIAL CRISIS

PROTEST AGAINST TRADE DISPUTES BILL

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 27.

The thrice accursed dyarchy was given a decent burial but it has again raised its head. Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao has accepted the invitation of the Governor to find a colleague. For the present he has assumed the office of the minister alone and is in charge of all the transferred departments. It is expected that the name of his colleague will be announced within he course of this week. The names of Messrs. G. R. Pradhan and T. J. Kedar are mentioned in this connection.

The Leader of the Responsivists in his statement apportioned the blame for the present situation to Mr. Rao. It is felt that both the Ministers in the public interest, could have avoided washing the dirty linen in public. There is a difference of opinion whether Mr. Rao was justified in asking for the transfer of portfolios from the file of Mr. Deshmukh. They could have very well settled the matter amicably or at most by referring to the Nationalist party. Mr. Rao asserts that the responsibility of forming a ministry involved not only good understanding between Ministers themselves but imposed certain obligations of amenability to the advice of the one who forms the ministry. What the Chief Minister disliked in Mr. Deshmukkh's administration was Government being influenced and stampeded into action by local and communal intrigues. However Mr. Deshmukh in his statement says that he could not see one good reason why there should be a change of portfolios. If he did change it meant that the amount of time that they spent in charge of their departments and whatever little experience they might have managed to get during their term of office would be all wasted. The last phase of the episode culminated in Mr. Rao's asking Mr. Deshmukh either to agree to his proposal or that he would advice His Excellency apparently with a view to get that change imposed on him. This was considered by Mr. Deshmukh as a threat it was impossible to put up with dictation or threats. Under these circumstances the Ministry ended. It would have been better, it is thought, that the ministers ought to have resigned before any motion for no-confidence was tabled.

NO FAITH IN MINISTERS.

In the meantime a new party ushered in. It was the Progressive party and claimed as many as 20 members. The Nationalist party also mobilised their forces but they fell short of the Democratic party, as it is called. His Excellency, therefore called in Mr. Rao as the Leader of the party with the largest number of members to form a ministry. Mr. Rao agreed and assumed the office on Monday. He is now in search for a colleague, which is not such an easy job as it looks. The Congressmen who are 18 strong are a great obstacle in the way of the two other parties in the formation, of a stable ministry. It is reported that Mr. Rao is intending to have his colleague from his own party. This will of course enrage the Nationalist party. There is practically a race for the loaves and fishes of office. The public have however lost their faith in the Ministers as they could not prevent their secretaries from supplying information for the preparation of the case for the Simon Commission. Dr. Moonje thinks that there ought to be no ministry. However it is satisfactory to note that although Mr. Rao has accepted office his political views as regards the boycott of the commission remain unchanged and it is expected that his colleague will also hold the same views and continue to boycott the commission.

In the ordinary course of events the next session of the C. P. Legislative Council will be held in March. If in the meantime nothing happens, the Simon Commission would come and go and the Central Provinces Legislative Council will attain the unique distinction of not appointing a committee to work with the commission. Will the Governor convene a special session in January to appoint a Committee? If His Excellency were to be taken at his word he will not try to bring a resolution for the appointment of the committee unless and until the members themselves change their opinion "I do not propose to depart from the attitude I took up before over the Ministry I advise you to change your minds and to appoint a committee, but having done that I am going to leave the matter to your good sense and make the best of your decision." These were the actual words uttered by His Excellency. His attitude indicates that the local government will not bring any motion for the appointment of the committee. We have no doubt that the members of the C. P. Legislative Council will stick to their guns and prevent the formation of the Committee.

Within a week or so the other ministers would have been selected. Mr. Rao has already declared to abide by the decision of the Council in regard to the boycott of the Committee and it is expected that his colleague will also hold the same views. What would his Excellency do if the Ministers refuse to sign the case of the local government prepared to be placed before the Commission. Would the Central Provinces present a unique spectacle of our Ministry forced on the Governor and functioning in spite of him and of their refusal to sign the Report and to co-operate with the Simon Commission, as Dr. Moonje puts it. Let us wait and see.

TRADE DISPUTES BILL.

An emphatic protest against the Trade Disputes Bill was entered when a resolution was passed at a recent joint meeting of the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Association, C. P. the G. I. P. Railway Union and B. N. Railway Union that the provisions of the Bill are so reactionary and drastic that they are calculated to seriously curtail the legitimate freedom of the Labour Unions and are liable to be used as a handle by the executive authority to suppress the Trade Union movement in this country altogether. The meeting strongly urges the non-official members of the Assembly to mobilise all their strength and strenuously oppose the passage of the Bill into Law.

PROF. KHANKHOJE IN MEXICO.

It was reported sometime ago in the Press that Prof. Pandurang Sadashiv Khankhoje had been appointed Minister for Agriculture by the Government of the Mexico. It will be remembered that the Professor is among those unfortunate 24, which include Mr. Shyamji Krishna Verma, Rajja Mahendra Pratap, Moulana Barkat Ullah, who have been prohibited from entering India. In a letter to the local paper Mr. Khankhoje says that the report of his appointment as Minister for Agriculture is not correct, as that post is open to a native of Mexico alone. He has been appointed Director of the Agricultural Experimental Farm, Professor of Agriculture in the Government Agricultural College and Escuela Libre de Agriculture of the Agricultural Association.

Prof. Khankhoje expresses gratitude for his countrymen who have been trying to lift the ban on him but feels that unless and until the Government of India withdraws the ban and informs him accordingly or or at least lets him know the specific charges for which he has been disallowed to enter his native place, and for which he is fully prepared to refute, he is not prepared to come to India and thus fall an easy prey to the bureaucratic wrath.

RUSTAM MANOCK.

BROKER OF EAST INDIA COMPANY AT SURAT.

A meting o the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held in the rooms of the Society, Town Hall, on Monday evening when Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi read a paper on Rustam Manock and exhibited a few old documents, Dr. Modi said:

The subject of the paper suggested itself to him on the inspection of the following four documents, kindly given to him for study, by Mr. Kavasji Jalbhoy Sett, the eighth heir in direct descent from Rustam Manock, who was the broker at Surat for some time of the old East India Company. The documents are as under:

FOUR DOCUMENTS.

1. An Award, dated 18th January 1724, made and signed by four Arbitrators, Mathew Docker, Jos. Wordsworth, E. Harrison and John Heathcote, in favour of the three sons of Rustam Manock, namely, Framji, Bomanji and Nowroji. It directs the payment, by the United East India Company to three sons, of a sum of Rs. 546390 in three instalments. The Award is attested by two witnesses.

2. Letter dated 19th August 1724, addressed by 17 members of the Board of Directors who all sign it as "Your loving friends", to "Our President and Council of Bombay," directing them to release Bomanji, one of the sons of Rustam Manock, whom they had kept "confined to his house at Bombay" and to endeavour "by proper application to the Governor of Surat to get Framji (another son) released from confinement and the guards taken off from his father's house". "Six letters all of the same tenor" were handed by the Directors to Nowroji personally who had gone to London and he was the first Parsee to go to London to place his and his brother's case before the Directors. Six letters of the same tenor were given because Nowroji wanted "to send them overland if any should miscarry, the rest may come safe and earlier than by shipping directly from hence" (London). This was done because Nowroji was anxious to find his brothers in India released early from custody.

The year, as given in two copies, which have come to hand out of the six above referred to is 1724. But the late Mr. Jalbhoy Seth who has published this latter with two others has given the year as 1723 and I think from the coutents and other circumstances that the proper year may be 1723 and that in the present two copies which have come to hand, the year is wrong.

3. A document addressed "to all to whom these presents shall come" by "we Sir Edward Mathews.....Knight Lord Mayor and the Alderman of the City of London" and dated 4th February 1724, with the seal of the Lord Mayor. This document has become mostly faint and has given much trouble for decipherment even with a magnifying glass. As far as it can be deciphered, it is a document saying that the award has been noted or registered. We read faintly the names of the four arbitators of the award, and with some attempt, that of Nowroji also.

4. A letter to the two brothers Framji and Bomonji, dated 25th March 1725, from Cha. Boonet, a former official of the Company at Surat, who was friendly to the family, praising the good hard work done by Nowroji in London and recommending, as it were, himself for having helped and advised him in London. Boonet's following words in the letter are significant as referring to some of the methods of procedure in such affairs about 200 years ago. He writes: "If he (Nowroji) or you tell anybody what methods have been taken in England relating to this business it will greatly prejudice the affairs."

PERSIAN POEM.

These four documents do not tell us the whole story which one gathers from other sources like Bruce's Annals of the East India Company and stray references of other authors. A Persian poem, entitled "Kisseh-i Rustam Manock," written by a learned priest, Jamshed Kaikobad, who was the family tutor of the above-mentioned Nowrojee, refers to a part of the story. The story is this:—

The Second English East India Company, which was a rival of the first London East India Company, on its appearance at Surat, through its first chief factor Sir Nicholas Waite, spoken of by the Persian poem simply as the Kolah-push i.e., the Englishman (literally the wearers of hats in distinction to Indians, who were spoken of as pagri or turban wearers), appointed Rustam Manock as its broker. Differences arose, mainly on account of the differences of views between the officials at Bombay and those at Surat, and Sir Nicholas Waite did away with the services of Rustam as broker. The Company owed a large amount to Rustam, but the debt was repudiated by the Indian Officials. Rustam Manock died in 1721 and the Officials, instead of settling the financial affairs with his three sons, got the eldest two one at Bombay and another at Surat, put into custody. So, Nowroji, the youngest with the help and advice of English friends here among whom was Mathews, who was well-known here as the Commander of an English fleet—went to London, and, placing his whole case before the Court of Directors, got a board of 4 arbitrators appointed who decided in his favour. The Persian kisseh is a kind of biographical account of Rustam and refers at length to his following acts;—

RUSTAM'S DEEDS.

(1) Relieving his community from the distress of the oppressive poll-tax (Jaziah) imposed by Aurangzeb, by giving the whole consolidated sum himself, (2) Relieving his people from the distress of the oppressive sack of Surat by Shivaji, by giving a large sum to be saved from oppression (zulmaneh). (3) His visit with the new English factor to the Court of Aurangzeb to get a firman to stay and trade at Surat, (4) His visit to the sea-coast town of Dandah Rajpuri, near Janjira, about 30 miles on the South of Bombay, which was then governed by Sides Yaqub-Khan, (5) His visit to Goa to get the release of a ship of merchandise belonging to a great merchant of Surat Osman Chalibee which was captured by the Portuguese, (6) Various charitable acts of Rustam.

It was the name of the above-mentioned Nowrojea which Dungri, latterly known as the Nowrojee hill in Bombay, bore. Rustam Manock, by his various acts of charity and public services, acquired, for the first time, the surname of Seth and has been the founder of the well-known Seth family of Bombay.

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A Strong body is always the home of a strong mind, kindness and love. The body that is weak is indeed the home of all evils. When health fails, wealth quails. Ensure health first, and wealth will surely follow in its turn. Health is the first condition of Life.

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Mr. C. H. Reynolds, on return from leave, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Satara.

Mr. M. R. Price, on return from leave, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik, vice Mr. S. B. Parulkar.

Mr. J. T. Tanner, on return from leave, to be Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, vice Mr. A. W. Pryde.

Mr. A. W. Pryde, on relief to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, G.I.P. and M. and S. M. Railways.

M. J. C. Wilson, on return from leave, to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Thana, vice Mr. J. E. V. Mason, pending further orders.

Mr. J. E. V. Mason, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar.

Mr. H. G. Lang, on return from leave, to be Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. and M. and S. M. Railways, vice Mr. T. Robinson.

Mr. Gokaldas Wadhumal to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police in Sind vice Khan Saheb J. R. Sukhia.

Mr. M. J. Dikshit, Deputy Collector, on return from leave, to be on special duty for a period of four months to enquire into the recent revision settlement of the Viramgam Taluka of the Ahmedabad District.

The services of Mr. M. Webb I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Sind.—Slight rain during week. More rain needed in Thar Parkar and Larkana. Water-supply for irrigation adequate except in parts of Hyderabad and Sukkur. Standing cotton crop slightly damaged by insects in Sakrand Taluka.

Gujarat.—Rainfall general but more rain is needed in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat. Sowing operations nearly completed. Water-supply for irrigation deficient in parts of Surat.

Konkan.—Rain during week general. More rain needed in parts of Thana. Standing crops in good condition. Supply of water for drinking adequate.

Deccan and Karnatak.—Rain during week general. More rain needed. Standing crops in good condition except in places where moisture is insufficient. Grasshoppers appeared in parts of Nasik, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar and caused slight damage to standing crops in Bijapur and Dharwar. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient, except in parts Poona and Dharwar, and that for drinking inadequate in parts of Bijapur.

Southern Maratha Country States.—More rain needed in Ramdurg, Sangli, Jamkhandi and Miraj Junior States. Standing crops damaged by grasshoppers in parts of Budhgaon and Kurundwad.

Sowing and transplantation nearly completed in most places. Supply of fodder and agricultural stock generally adequate. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating: quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal:—

Sind 35 to 56; Gujarat 18 to 43; Konkan 22 to 38; Deccan 5 to 40; Karnatak 15 to 20.

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MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

THANKS FOR HELP RECEIVED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

FOJKOT, Aug. 27.

Undeterred by the pelting shower received at the commencement of the second day's session of the Kujarat and Kathiawar Muslim Educational Conference distinguished guests, delegates, and visitors filed the serried rows of chairs in the Connaught Hall, and accorded a rousing reception to the President, Amir Shaikh Mahamadbhai Saheb. Sir P. D. Pattani, President of the Council of Administration in the Bhavnagar State, addressed some wise words to the Muslims present exhorting them to bend their energies to the provision of sound education for their children and to cultivate in their dealings with sister communities the same spirit of sincere mutualism as animated the present Muslim Dewan of Mysore. Some far reaching resolutions were next adopted in favour of the diffusion of general and specialised education among the Moslems of Kathiawar, who were one and all under deep gratitude to His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagad for his condescending kindness in making primary, secondary, and higher education free for the Moslem students of Kathiawar and elsewhere.

The Conference pleadingly appealed to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Western India States Agency, and to the enlightened Ruling Chiefs in Gujarat and Kathiawar to make primary education both free and compulsory, and to afford special monetary facilities by way of grants to the Moslem Anjumans and scholarship to the Muslem students receiving secondary education. The Ruling Chiefs in Kathiawar in particular were requested to make Urdu compulsory in all State and grant-in-aid primary schools and madresas wherever the numerical strength of the Muslim students warranted such a welcome measure of reform. In like manner, it was urged on the serious attention of the Ruling Chiefs to introduce Arabic as a second language, a new emphasis being made on the desirability of opening a class for Arabic in the Bahauddin College of Junagad, at present placed under a recognised authority in the Bombay Presidency in Arabic in the person of Principal Saiyed Nawab Ali. The Conference expressed its sincere regret at the badly correlated curricula and the waste of financial resources in several madresas in Kathiawar and constituted a committee to advise the managers, head masters, and trustees of the madresas and Koran schools in respect of the course of studies to be prescribad. The Conference appealed to the Text Books Revision Committee to effect alterations in the text-books in deference to Muslim religious sentiment and thanked H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson for his keen interest in the well-being of the Muslim community.

TOTAL COLLECTIONS RS. 27,000

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Aug. 28.

Prior to his departure from Rajkot at 7-30 p.m. on Monday, August 27 to resume deliberations of the Age of Consent Committee at Simla, Khan Bahadur M. I. Kadri, O.B.E., Chief Judicial Officer in the Junagad State, led a deputation of influential Moslem publicists of Gujarat and Kathiawar to wait upon the Durbar Saheb of Bajana State and the Regent Begum Saheba of Manavadar State. He explained the objects of the Gujarat Kathiawar Muslim Educational Conference and appealed to the Durbar Saheb and the Regent Begum Saheba to lend financial assistance for the spread of education among the Muslims of Kathiawar as beloved them as enlightened Muslim Rulers in Kathiawar. He went on to state that the total receipts till August 27 amounted to Rs. 27,000, let alone Rs. 990 to be distributed as scholarship among the Muslim students of Kathiawar and a special scholarship of Rs. 20 per mensem awarded for one year by Amir Shaikh Mahamadbhaj as President of the Conference for higher scientific studies. Both the Rulers assured the deputation of their whole-hearted support.

KHAN BAHADUR HAJI BAAKZA

HEARTY RECEPTION BY MUSLIMS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Khan Bahadur Haji Shaikh Ali Baakza who went to the pilgrimage to the Holy Place at Mecca accompanied by His Highness the Sultan Saheb of Makalla arrived in Bombay recently after an extensive tour in Egypt, Syria and Palestine. While at Hedjaz he was the guest of H. M. the King of Hedjaz. At Egypt he had the honour of long interviews with King Fuad and Lord Lloyd the High Commissioner. He was accorded a hearty welcome in Bombay, Surat and Ankleswar after his return from the Haj.

At Ankleswar Mr. Shaikh Amin Shaikh Bahadur, gave an evening party at the Municipal Hall in honour of Khan Bahadur Haji Baakza.

Mr. Shaikh introduced Khan Bahadur Haji Shaikh Ali Baakza, J.P., as being the Secretary and Agent to H. H. Sultan of Makalla, President of Anjuman-e-Islam, Surat, of Muslim Talim Khana, and several important institutions. Mr. Shaikh on behalf of his whole family congratulated Khan Bahadur Haji Saheb on his safe return.

Khan Bahadur Haji Saheb thanked Mr. Shaikh and all present and requested all Mahomedans, Hindus and Parsis present to be united in all their worldly functions as they had honoured him that day and then he gave a call to the Going Muslim Association of Ankleswar.

"TIMES OF INDIA" AND PRESIDENT PATEL

Mr. S. A. Shaffee Mahomed, Councillor, Corporation of Madras, writes:—

In the interests of honesty, decency and truth, I think it incumbent on me to state that the writer in the "Times of India," who vociferously and mawkishly fulminates against the alleged waste by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel of the tax-payer's money, escaped immortality by not having lived in England at the time when the "Dunciad" was written by Pope. The oddities and the quaintnesses of the writer's critical sense are only equalled by the calculated perversity of his political sense. Does the "Times of India," whose comparative estimate of the intellectual qualities of Mr. Patel and Sir Frederic Whyte is an astounding phenomenon in the history either of human dulness or of human snobbery, really believe that the Indian tax-payer will go into ecstasies over the solicitude which the "Times" has feigned for him? The dissimulation is too transparent to bamboozle the Indian tax-payer. Every unbiassed student of Indian history knows that the history of British rule in India is a history of systematic exploitation and land-grabbing. The callously profuse expenditure that has been incurred by the Indian Viceroys, Governors and their proteges on the maintenance of pomp and pageantry is a matter of history and was the theme of eloquent and picturesque discourse by writers in England who were appalled at the rapacity and the greediness of the servants of the East India Company. The immortal and soul-stirring impeachment of Warren Hastings by Burke has become classical and every schoolboy knows it; but let me say how Clive, the arch-dissimulator, was received by the England of his time. The opinion of the English people regarding the weird transformation of the servants of the East India Company into the fabulously rich millionaires eclipsing the wealthiest aristocracy in England is described by Macaulay in the following terms:—"Foote brought on the stage an Anglo-Indian chief, dissolute, ungenerous and tyrannical, ashamed of the humble friends of his youth, hating the aristocracy, yet childishly eager to be numbered among them, squandering his wealth on panders and flatterers, tricking out his Chairmen with the most costly hot-house flowers, and astounding the ignorant with jargon about rupees, lacs and jaghirs. If any of our readers will take the trouble to search in the dusty recesses of circulating libraries for some novel published sixty years ago (Macaulay wrote this in 1836), the chance is that the villain or the sub-villain of the story will prove to be a savage old Nawab (which means an Anglo-Indian), with an immense fortune, a tawny complexion, a bad liver and a worse heart."

I ardently hope and trust that the writer in the "Times of India" will give half an hour of his time every day to the study of English literature of the latter half of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century. Let the "Times" take note that Mr. Patel is the elected President of the Indian Assembly, and allowing for the constitutionally technical differences in convention or usage, is equal in status and privilege to the President of the United States or that of the French Republic; whereas the Viceroys, the Governors and the other members of the heaven-born Civil Service in India are a stifling weight on the impoverished exchequer of the Indian tax-payer.

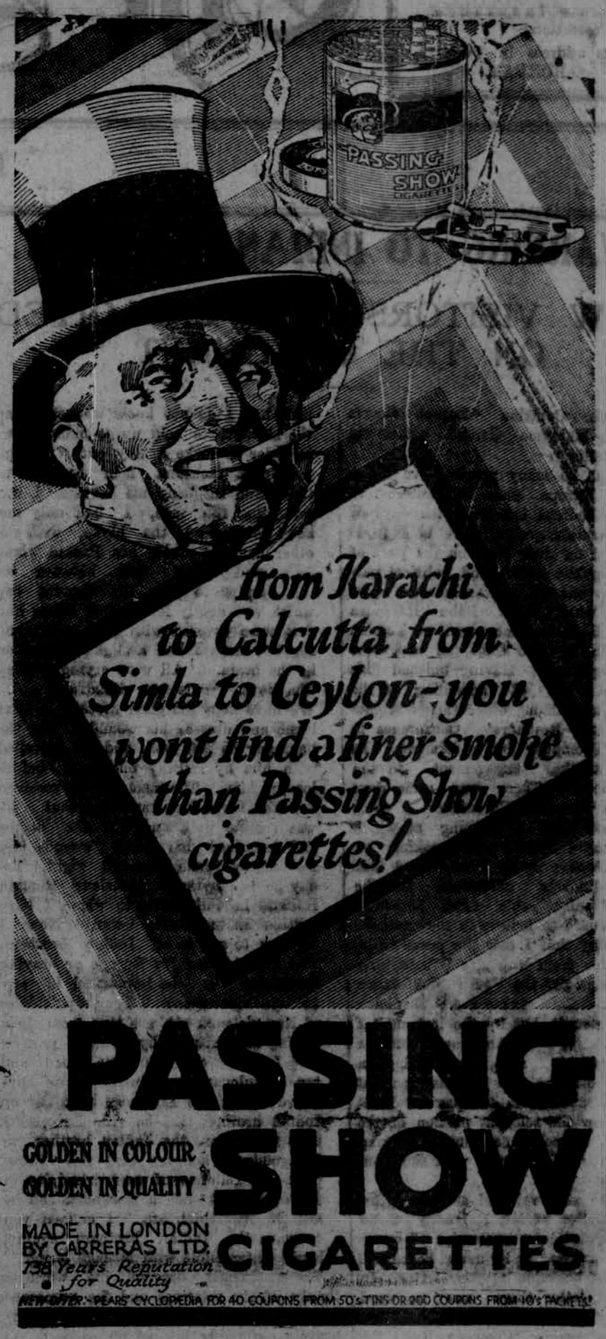
NADIAD MUNICIPALITY'S ADDRESS TO VALLABHBHAI

NADIAD, Aug. 29.

After a prolonged discussion the Nadiad municipality by an overwhelming majority decided to present an address to Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel when he comes here. An amendment also to present an address to the Governor of Bombay was lost, only four members voting for it.—A. P.

Riga.—The death sentences of three condemned men mentioned in the message of July 23 have been commuted. The fourth man, sentenced to death, named Kornilovitch, ex-Chief of the Frontier Guards will be executed.—Reuter.

Riga.—Acting on the instructions of the Minister of Interior, the police have suppressed the Independent Socialist and Communist Party who had proclaimed a general strike for August 22, which led to rioting in the Capital. The Court of Appeal will decide whether ministerial action can be upheld.—Reuter.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WARNING TO INDIAN TOURISTS

HOW VISITORS ARE EXPLOITED ON THE CONTINENT

Under the Capttion "Europe Beware," Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Now that so many people have begun to go to Europe and the interest in India and Indians has since the days of Non-co-operation grown, there is a growing demand on their time on the part of European public bodies and political parties. Not one of us was however prepared for what befell Babu Rajendra Prasad. Rajendra Babu went to London some months ago to fulfil an important legal engagement. Having finished his case he did a bit of travelling on the Continent and among other things attended the War Resisters' Conference in Vienna. Prompted by a stranger, he accepted another engagement in the neighbourhood. There was some days ago in the "Bombay Chronicle" a cable to the effect that a meeting at which Babu Rajendra Prasad was speaking on peace was broken up by Fascists and that he was seriously assaulted. In the absence of any cable from Rajendra Babu, I refused to believe in the assault. The same day that I saw the press cable, I had a cable from Rajendra Babu asking for a message for the Youth Conference in Holland. This removed all suspicion about the assault, but by the last mail I received a letter from Austrian friends, a professor and his wife, containing a graphic description and confirmation of the assault reported in the press. I reproduce below the relevant portion of the letter which moreover contains a warning important for all who visit the Continent:

"Though very rejoiced at your letter of introduction of Mr. Rajendra Prasad I was terrified by a postscript of one—whose name we had never heard before at the backside of your letter. In your kind letter there was no word about any meeting, but at the back, this Mr.——wrote, 'Comrade Raj. Pr. will speak at the Steinfelder Sale, and requests you to meet him there.' I was very much astonished and terrified. For, in the 'Steinfeder Sale,' which is a beerhouse, there was on the same day a meeting of 'International Women's League for Peace and Freedom.' I did not know this league. This letter came into our hands at 9 in the morning of the 1st August, and we tried the whole forenoon to find out whether this meeting guaranteed security, but we could not find in any directory or telephone-book any address or name of the members of this league. So we went to the station to fetch brother Prasad, to take him with us to our home. Mr. Prasad did not know the circumstances of this meeting and did not know enough of this Mr.——. He agreed with this Mr.—— to speak at the meeting in which were concentrated from the surroundings and the town the followers of war and violence in order to disturb this women's meeting. Not knowing anything —— and myself went there with Mr. Prasad to satisfy his obligation. Mr. —— was not at the meeting, no one was there of the women's Committee. the hall was full of smoke, the tables full of beer-glasses, men were yelling—here was no one of that Committee though it was already quarter of an hour later. Going to the Women's Committee table, we were suddenly attacked even before the beginning of the meeting, and though guarding him with our own bodies, we could not prevent brother Prasad from being injured. After our injuries we came to know: (1) that he was taken to be one ——, the name of whom we had never heard, who had to speak at this meeting: (2) that Mr. —— was an anarchist and editor of an anarchistical newspaper! We are very sorry at all this. Not only because of our wounds—fortunately my double quited Khaddar-hat and my hair-knot caught up many of the blows with wooden laths and chairs and glasses, nevertheless, brother Prasad was slightly hurt on the head, on the forehead and upon one hand, and —— was injured with a chair-leg on the cheek under one eye. This small wound of —— and a small wound on the forehead of Mr. Prasad could be dangerous for the eyes, perhaps also a stab with a knife which I caught up with my hand and which was soon healed. I do not know whence I had the strength to hold up so many blows in order to make a way out through perhaps a thousand men beating us three, and insulting me because I was protecting the men, I had only one hand to hold up the blows, with the other hand I held Mr. Prasad whom .... and myself had between us, ... trying to save his Gandhi cap which was finally lost. Our hands and feet were covered with blue spots, and for two days I had a slight commotion in the brain. All were crying: 'Slay him down,' — it was dreadful. ..... We have kept the good brother in our home and dressed his wounds. On the next day he felt well, and we travelled with him by railway one hour before leaving him. The next day we received a letter from him reporting that he was feeling well, and that the doctor had examined his small wounds and fortunately found these all right. Today he is staying at Monsieur Romain Rolland in Villeneuve, to whom I have written an explaining letter. Now I beg you to say to all Indian brothers, who are starting for Europe or staying there, not to be implicated in any strange movement. Your principles of Non-violence, etc. are born from their setting and misused by political parties. The Indian brothers are too good and too credulous; for instance we have heard; when one European says to an Indian brother, that he (the European) is a vegetarian, the Indian brother in his goodness believes that this European is a follower of your principles in the whole, but such a European can be also an Anarchist, etc. I entreat you to warn the Indian brothers against having intercourse with strange people." These friends deserve the warmest thanks of the relatives and the numerous friends of Rajendra Babu for their bravely defending his person at peril to their own lives. The incident shows the essential identity of human nature and it shows that gentleness, self-sacrifice and generosity are the exclusive possession of no one race of religion.

But it is the warning contained in the letter which is much the most important part of it. There is no doubt that there is a desire on the part of all sorts of Continental parties to exploit for their own purposes Indian visitors, especially if they happen to hold a position in the public life of India. It is therefore a good thing to bear in mind the Shakespearian warning, "Give thine ear to every one, thy voice to none." There must be on the part of Indian visitors an estimable desire to advertise the Indian cause by speaking to European audiences. It is as well however to know that exemplary self-restraint in everything will advertise the Indian cause much better than any amount of public speaking. Character is any day more eloquent than speech.

"PROFESSOR GOKHALE AND THEISTIC TEACHING"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am afraid P. V. I. has misread my statement regarding "Matter." I never made the dogmatic assertion he credits me with namely: "that matter is only Reality" (sic). I said that matter and energy may be the only realities that exist, that we know, and are likely to know. The monistic philosophy, which aims at unifying things, teaches that only substance exists. Matter and force or energy are the two attributes of this reality. A writer in one of your contemporaries also makes the same mistake as P. V. I. and argues in the same strain. I have no time and inclination to discuss their ideas of Reality, matter, Atoms and the rest with them. As far as I am concerned, they are perfectly welcome to side with the Mystics who believe they know the ultimate reality. My disinclination to argue these points with these gentlemen, whom I presume are Hindus, must not be put down to disdain. I have already stated in a London journal why I find it irksome and tedious to discuss abstract questions with Hindus. See "The Outline," August 11, 1928: Page 361. My very temperament abhors mysticism. In abstract questions one must beware of assumptions and dogmatic assertions. No one has a right to force his "religious" experience on others, however earnestly he, himself, may believe that such an experience has enabled him to dip deeper below the froth and foam which surround us, and to have fathomed that "Stupendous Fact", which directs and controls his life. —Yours, etc.,

C. L. D'AVOINE.

AGAKHANI KHOJAS AND MUSLIM HOLIDAYS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Agakhani Khojas claim to be Shia Mahomedans.

On 15th August fell the day of Shahadat of Imam Hassan, the eldest son of Hazrat Ali,—son-in-law of Holy Prophet of Islam, from whom H. H. Aga Khan, the spiritual leader of the Khojas claims his descent. This day is observed, as a day of mourning by eight crores of Shia Mahomedans all the world over, by suspending business and offering prayers in special congregations held for the purpose. This day is sanctioned even by Government as a sectional holiday for Shia Mahomedans. Agakhani Khojas did not observe that day at all and even their schools, conducted by H. H. Aga Khan's Central Free Board of Education, appointed by H. H. Aga Khan himself were working as usual.

It was fated for me to receive, yet another shock of my life, which came to me like a bombshell to-day, Bara-Wafat day, the day on which the revered and beloved Prophet of Islam passed away from this world. This day is being observed, as a mark of tribute to the Holy Prophet by suspending business and holding Mejlises to offer prayers, by thirty crore Mahomedans all the world over of all sects and shades of opinion. Even the British Government has declared this day as a public holiday. It is strange enough to say that Agakhani Khojas, who claim to be a sect of Islam, do not observe this day at all, their communal institutions i.e. schools etc., working as usual.

The Agakhani council will be well-advised to take a mandate from H. H. Aga Khan in the matter and, declare both the above days as holidays and thus save the community from being the laughing stock of the World.—Yours, etc.,

I. K. DHANANI.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

VASAD-KATHANA RAILWAY.

CLAIMS OF DHARMAJ TO BE JUNCTION STATION

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is now a widely known fact that the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company are contemplating the construction of a new railway line between Vasad and Kathana, to be called the Vasad-Kathana Railway. The scheme at present under contemplation does not take the town of Dharmaj on the new line. It is with a view to bring before the public and the railway authorities the importance of Dharmaj as a growing business town, that the following lines are written.

Dharmaj is the most important business centre, the surrounding villages being mostly dependent on this town for their trade. The population of Dharmaj is in the neighbourhood of 5,000 and of late years there has been a distinct tendency for a rapid increase. The people of Dharmaj are very enterprising and one can see them in Africa, America, Fiji Islands, China Japan as well as in Sumatra and at several other centres of industry. This spirit of enterprise is mainly responsible for the rapid progress in trade which the town is doing. As in trade so in education too, Dharmaj is far ahead of its population. Though small in population this growing town has been provided with a grant-in-aid high school which imparts education to about 400 students. Many a student of this High School has distinguished himself in higher competitive examinations of Indian and foreign universities. Besides the High School, there is a primary school with a branch, a girls' school and a school for depressed classes. The town also maintains an up-to-date public library.

Dharmaj has a municipality and a police station. The dispensary in the town has an average daily attendance of 200 patients coming from the town and the villages nearby. Water works and electric supply for the town are under construction. Dharmaj has a sub-post-office having under its jurisdiction eight branch offices, viz., Virsad, Raudi, Jalsan, Sajpur, Wardala, Vatadara, Vatra and Kathana. It will be interesting to note that the first named place is a village at which a station of the new railway line is contemplated.

Dharmaj has got a Young Men's Association which besides conducting an institution of physical culture, carries on several other useful activities in the interest of the public. Dharmaj is, moreover, the largest place for tobacco cultivation in the whole of Gujarat and has 29 oil engines with high pumping arrangements. There are also two mechanical workshops with iron foundries.

The area of the proper town being insufficient to accommodate the growing population, houses are being built and land acquired outside the limits of the town. In course of time, this is going to lead to a considerable expansion of the town.

Along the whole of the proposed Vasad-Kathana Railway Borsad and Dharmaj are the only two important commercial and business centres. Hitherto the people of Dharmaj did not clamour for getting a junction station on the new line because they never thought that such an important place would be ignored in any new scheme of railway expansion. Even now it is not too late to set matters all right and it is with this belief and hope that I am making an earnest appeal to the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to consider the claim of the town of Dharmaj and grant a junction station to this town. Everybody knows that the new scheme would not be a financial success if a growing town like Dharmaj is not brought on the new line.—Yours etc.

DHARMAJIAN.

INDIAN ACTOR AT GENEVA

THE DRAMA IN THE EAST AND THE WEST

GENEVA, Aug. 9.

Mr. Raghavachari of Bellary, whose name will be familiar to all those interested in the theatre in South India, was recently at Geneva. The purpose of his visit to Europe, was to acquaint himself with the European theatre. He had been able to meet some of the leading figures in the theatre and in London and Paris including Mr. Bernard Shaw. He could not, however, succeed in his ambition to present an Indian play in either of these cities, because in Paris there was the language difficulty, and in London, the colour prejudice proved to be more formidable than he should have anticipated. Mr. Raghavachari had some shrewd comments to make about the art of drama as it prevailed in India and over here. His study would have illumined the minds of many students at Geneva interested in art from an international point of view, but unfortunately his visit happened to be too short to make any adequate arrangements for a large meeting and moreover, it was offseason at Geneva. Only comparatively few people could profit from Mr. Raghavachari's observations. The central point of his thesis was that while drama was in India, a mode of spiritual discipline and was meant to be of practical value to the actor in realising the peculiarities of his own personality, over here, it was looked upon only as a means of amusement, or, at least, as just art. Though the noted South Indian actor could not withhold his unstinted tributes for the highly developed technique of the stage in the West, he regretted that actors and theatre-goers in this land should be oblivious to the great cosmic feeling, which it was possible to cultivate through the dramatic art and on which the Indian tradition laid so much emphasis.—"Hindu."

(Continued from column 6).

read the book. In fact, I would not be surprised if some of the indulgence with which he is often treated were to be felt as superfluous and consequently withdrawn, or some of the glamour that clung to him dissolved into the light of common day. What I mean is that if all the people he met were Forsterized, he would not nearly so often find himself forced into false positions which he has no the least desire to take up and from which he finds it difficult to extricate himself without causing minor disasters. He is conceived long before he is accosted, and finds himself constrained to live up to somebody else's false notion or perhaps a thousand false notions. For the only alternative is to acquire a habit of perpetual self-exposition. And an Ancient Mariner in real life would hardly be tolerated.

I, who never had the courage to protest when people would insist on behaving as if I was a dissolute prince, or an unsaved heathen soul, or a slothful Oriental or a profound occultist or a savage aborigine, when I came to the last page of the book and read:—

" 'Why can't we be friends now?' said the other, holding him affectionately. 'It's what I want. It's what you want.'

"But the horses didn't want it—they swerved apart; the earth didn't want it, sending up rocks through which riders must pass single file; the temples, the tank, the jail, the palace, the birds, the carrion, the Guest House, that came into view as they issued from the gap and saw Man beneath: they didn't want it, they said in their hundred voices, 'No, not yet,' and the sky said, 'No, not there'."

—when I read this, for a moment I ignored the awful truth of the passage, so elated was I at the discovery that somebody had found ordinary human beings in the East.

HOMAGE TO MONSIEUR FORSTER

WHAT AN INDIAN THINKS OF A PASSAGE TO INDIA

A. S. B. writes in "New Statesman":—

I have met the "sympathetic" Englishman before, and I have always sympathized with him. For who would not sympathize with the Westerner who wears wooden sandals and yellow robes, takes to Gandhi's spinning-wheel and Tagore's hymn-singing and is given a seat of honour in the Indian National Congress as the only God-fearing Englishman alive? Or the ardent missionary who works for the uplift of the Indian peoples and after years of hard work (periodically described in an Evangelical paper) comes home to address Revivalist meetings, taking for his text: "He maketh the sun to rise on the evil and on the good"? Or the eager Civil Servant who earnestly prays to Almighty for strength and endurance to "hold dominion over palm and pine" for the good of the palm and the pine? Or the fervent educationist who is busy devising pedagogic methods in order to inculcate a taste for Milton and Shelley amongst a people who he is certain would be immensely the better for it? Or the robust-minded Englishman who is virtuously hurt at the incapacity of Eastern crowds to form a queue outside a theatre door?

One sympathizes with them, for it is impossible either to censure them or applaud them. Their diversity is evidence of the complexity and a tribute to the immensity of India. Their impatience and fanaticism is a tribute to their simple-mindedness and evidence of their narrow vision.

"DOING INDIA."

And it is because India is used to this sympathy of the well-meaning propagandist kind, that there is a danger of "A Passage to India" being misunderstood by the majority of Indians. It is nothing to boast of that Mr. Forster has seen India "from within," for every retired Anglo-Indian in the Isle of Wight who names his house "The Shalimar" and arrays Khyber daggers and Benares brass-work on his mantelpiece has done the same. His great achievement is to have held India at arm's length, as it were, to have turned it round this way and that, and to have taken the lid off and looked within. He is a sympathizer who has retained his detachment. In a word, his is the sympathy of the artist. And if we in our turn sympathize with him, we do so in the sense of adequately responding to him and not in the sense of behaving kindly towards him. We do not see his point of view, we submit ourselves to a new orientation.

When I read "A Passage to India," I was filled with a sense of great relief and of an almost personal gratitude to Mr. Forster. This was not because as an Indian I felt myself vindicated or flattered by the book. Indeed to know oneself is not to feel flattered, as many an Anglo-Indian reader of the book has discovered before me. It was because for the first time I saw myself reflected in the mind of an English author, without losing all semblance of a human face. Had I been a Jew living in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, I would have had a similar satisfaction at witnessing the first performance of "The Merchant of Venice." Shylock is not exactly a deified Jew, but he is certainly a humanized Jew, which is far better. Mr. Forster in "A Passage to India" has created the Easterner in English literature, for he is the first to raise grotesque legendary creatures and terracotta figures to the dignity of human beings.

My first English book about India was given to me as a prize for reciting Kipling's "East is East and West is West" at an annual function in my school. It was called "Picturesque India." On the cover was the picture of an elephant carrying a golden howdah and decked in all the gorgeous trappings that are the privilege of an elephant. It was an account of an extensive tour through India, describing its palaces, monuments, gold work, shawls, Persian wheels, burning-ghats, and all the sights and curios that delight the heart of a cold-weather tourist. The book amused me. It was my first glimpse of the country through a foreigner's eye, and it tickled me to find him stupidly gazing about India and stumbling amongst its mosques and samples. I admit that the author was probably one of those much-travelled men who gradually amass a vast collection of guide books, and who at the end of their lives have the satisfaction of knowing the height (in feet) of every tower in the world. But as I read more and more books about India, I despaired of meeting any other kind of author at all. Each wrote in a slightly different vein, but they all rode through the streets of the East in a hackney carriage and carried luncheon baskets with them. There were the Colonel's "Letters from India", where the sole human touch is the highly amusing way in which the worthy Colonel set a trap to catch his dishonest native servant red-handed. There was the Big Game Hunter's journal with photographs of all the man-eaters and cheetahs that he had shot (the frontispiece showing the author himself wearing a pith helmet and a scout's shirt). There was the ecclesiastical gentleman with his statistics of mission schools and true stories of some of the untouchables who had found consolation in the new religion. There was milady, who writes the Society column, romancing about the witchery of the Indian skies (the open-air ball they had at the Club in Delhi on a moonlight night). Even Kipling, with his long experience of India, failed to reach the soul within. "Kim" is like a curio shop, plus all the entertaining, enchanting, and persuading falsehoods of the curio-dealer himself. He showed his readers the "Wheel of Life" going round and round, and sought to mesmerize him by its mystic revolutions. The throb of real life escaped his touch. Edmund Candler began as a romance-hunting sightseer—"The Mantle of the East" is a suggestive title—and ended by adopting the tone of a war-correspondent. For some years he rhapsodized about the picturesqueness of the East, and then by degrees found himself engaged in propaganda work. Intelligent and observant though he was, he never rose above the level of a talented journalist. His "Sri Ram" and "Abdication" were meant to justify the ways of England to men, and on second thought were cast in the form of novels. So that you have a story but no characters. There is movement, in fact there is a revolution, but there is no life.

SYMPATHETIC PROJAGANDA.

I have left out of account as unworthy of my reader's consideration all books that deal with the mythical East of the pseudo-remained writer's convention. Most of these books are evidently careering for a public whose East is a patchwork quilt of a few odd quatrains from Omar Khayyam, some stories from the "Arabian Nights," a statue of Buddha seen in a museum or an Indian conjurer seen in a music-hall, a few characters of the musical-comedy stage, and a few anecdotes about trees, spread a few carpets, scatter a few From the days of the Crusades or from the days of the letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Some of them give an occasional touch of moonlight and palm trees, spread a few carpets, scatter a few jewels or brandish a few scimitars to make things more oriental. They are concerned with lands and peoples that are outside the ken of geography or anthropology, and we had best leave them to their own marvellous travels.

To come back to earth and so to "A Passage to India." It is dangerous to try and divine the method by which an artist selects his material, but one is tempted to contrast Mr. Forster with Mr. Aldous Huxley. In "Jesting Pilate" Mr. Huxley sought to interpret the domes and minarets of India in terms of the human mind. He went about India in the same way as he would go about Italy or Greece, listening to the voices in the ruins and the echoes in the colonnades. If he misinterpreted a dome, there was little danger of his stumbling over it and finding his mistake. Mr. Forster started at the other end. He talked to the living before he conversed with the dead.

I have said that one felt one owed Mr. Forster a debt of gratitude which was almost personal. Let me be bold and claim that his book has made the life of the Indian visitor to this land more comfortable. I do not mean that people are more hospitable to him because they have

(Continued in coloum 4)

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